

HATRED OF BERLIN CLOSING UP RANKS AMONG RUSSIANS

Order Being Restored And
Kerensky Officials Re-
turning To Work

WORK OBLIGATORY

Trotsky's Order Being Gen-
erally Obeyed Because Of
Unity Of Feeling

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 7.—The Christiania correspondent of the Times states that according to news from Russia, through independent Swedish and Dutch channels, the rumors concerning the overthrow of the Bolshevik Government are unfounded. They are probably due to the development of the Soviet Administration in a moderate direction. Trotsky's advocacy of compulsory work has resulted in the People's Commissioners being compelled to fight the anarchists just as Kerensky's Government had to fight the Bolsheviks.

Next to the establishment of the new army, the most reassuring feature is that officials of the Kerensky regime have resumed work. This has resulted in a remarkable restoration of order, especially in the distribution of foodstuffs, and many things which no amount of exhortation or specifying could formerly induce the people to do are now being done under the inspiration of the steadily growing hatred on the part of the Russian nation for the German oppressor.

Commenting on the despatch from its Christiania correspondent, the Times says:

"The Allies, whose faith in the future of the Russian people has never failed, must welcome every sign of a change of feeling with gratification and hope. The spectacle of the German diplomats disorganizing self-determination and no annexation into the wholesale dismemberment of Russia and the fate of the Ukraine are object lessons in German good faith and amity which make the revulsion of feeling among the Russians not surprising."

"It is the plain duty of well-wishers of Russia on both sides of the Atlantic to give the Russian people all the assistance in their power in the great work of national reconstruction. Such assistance must have no interests in view but those of Russia herself and the principles for which the democracies are banded together. Russia is a necessary partner to the League of Nations. It is gratifying to know that the only one of the Allies able to afford assistance properly and effectively at present is also willing to afford it. The recent statement made by Baron Goto, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, makes it clear that Japan would not refuse to undertake the duty if properly approached. No Government, no people, in Europe or America, has ever dreamed of giving orders to the Japanese. On the contrary, all the Allies and America are well aware that if Japan undertook such a mission she would do so under the inspiration of an elevated and far-sighted policy."

ZEEBRUGGE RAID SUCCESS, GERMAN PAPER ADMITS

No Reason Why Feat Should Not
Be Repeated, It Warns
Navy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 7.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on the British attack on Zeebrugge, says:

"It would be foolish to deny that the British fleet has scored a great success through its fantastically audacious stroke in penetrating one of the most important strongholds over which the German flag floats. However unpleasant it be, we frankly admit that the enemy ships actually entered the port of Zeebrugge. That being so, there is no reason why they should not achieve a similar feat at other times. It therefore behoves our Naval Command to be on the alert, for we have to deal with an antagonist of remarkable boldness."

Youngest Salesman



MASTER DICK BRUNS.

Little Dick Bruns, the youngest Thrift Stamp salesman in America, greatly assisted in the big drive of the New York Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

COUNCIL SENDS REPLY TO VICE INQUIRY PLEA

Invites Societies To Form Own
Body And Consider Problem
From Practical Side

A reply to the recent resolutions passed by various local organizations asking the Municipal Council to appoint a commission to inquire into public vice with a view to ameliorating conditions is published in this week's Municipal Gazette. The reply is directed to the president of the Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union and copies were sent also to the Shanghai Missionary Society, the Union Church Ladies' Society, the King's Daughters' Society and the Mothers' Union, which passed similar resolutions. The reply follows:

Shanghai, April 26, 1918.
Madam,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 8 addressed to the Chairman of Council communicating the terms of a resolution adopted at the annual general meeting of your Union urging the appointment by the Council of a commission to inquire into the moral conditions existing in the Settlement.

"The Council's reply is an invitation to your Union to combine with all other interested parties in appointing your own representative committee to consider and discuss this question from the practical religious and moral point of view, thereafter submitting for the Council's consideration such definite suggestions of a constructive character as it may be able to formulate with a view to the realization of that amelioration in existing conditions for the achievement of which the Council no less than your Union is constantly striving.

"Unhappily the successful attainment of this end is beset with difficulties of exceeding peculiarity and complexity, to which in the past those zealous for reform have usually devoted but inadequate attention with the result that their criticism and comment have, more often than not, been of a destructive rather than of a constructive character. Accordingly I am to commend this aspect of the question to the close attention of such committee as may hereafter be appointed in pursuance of the Council's invitation and in this connection to invite its particular attention to the Council's reply of August 12, 1916, to the Missionary Association's representations of May 20, to the correspondence with your Union in November and December of that year and to the Council's reply of April 16 of this year to the Missionary Association's representations of February 4.

I am, madam,
Your obedient servant,
N. O. Liddell,
Acting Secretary.

The Weather

Overcast and gloomy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 68 and the minimum 52, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 81.5 and 55.

Inter-Allied Co-operation Is Enlisted At Meeting To Plan Red Cross Drive

Honorary Committee Of 200 Named To Lead Cam-
paign At Gathering Attended By Representatives
Of All Entente Nations

The keynote of Inter-Allied co-operation and support for the American Red Cross drive for funds and members which is to be launched here on May 20, was sounded yesterday when Allied Consuls and prominent Allied nationals to the number of nearly 200 gathered at the Palace Hotel.

Consul-General Sammons occupied the chair and opened the meeting with an expression of congratulation to the American Red Cross Committee on the large and representative assembly it had called out. He also congratulated the Committee on its selection of a Honorary Inter-Allied Committee of over 200 prominent men in connection with the drive.

"The great business of today," said Consul-General Sammons, "is the winning of the war and one of the great aids to that end is the activity of the Red Cross Societies. Our local chapter of the American Red Cross is of recent origin and it is already working in harmony with other Red Cross Societies and I feel sure that there will be co-ordination in the coming drive."

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, chairman of the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross, introduced as the first speaker, made an eloquent appeal to all Allies to awaken to the "glory of sacrifice" as symbolized by the work and support of the Red Cross.

"The Red Cross will win war," he said, "I will begin by asking a familiar question," he said, "What will win the war? Its answers have run from aeroplanes to man-power, but we know that the winning of the war depends not only on material things but upon spiritual things—upon the spirit of self-sacrifice. Without that all else is useless. It is the spirit which dominates the men at the front and leads them to the marvellous deeds of heroism of which we read daily. The Red Cross is a symbol of service for

humanity, but better to say it symbolises sacrifice. It carries a two-fold purpose today—helping to win the war and helping to mitigate the horrors of war. It goes to make the men at the front a more efficient force and to enable them to carry on in their great work. But in its mitigation of the horrors of war it is seen in its clearest light and barriers of nationality are thrown aside as its aid is extended to our own people, the soldiers, their families, widows, the refugees and the maimed who are to be fitted to once more meet the needs of life. You are asked to contribute to this drive and to that drive every day, but there is a glory in it and it seems to me that only one who has gone through these years and has not done anything for these causes should be ostracised by his fellow men. We should sacrifice even to deprivation. It is the most glorious opportunity we could have—to sacrifice to this cause. We cannot stop the war—we do not want to stop the war, until the rule of might is crushed and liberty and justice have conquered—but we can help win the war and help mitigate the horrors of war through the glory of sacrifice."

Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, in a brief speech spoke of previous exchanges of help and sympathy by the Chinese and American Red Cross bodies and pledged the support of the Chinese to the campaign.

Senior Consul D. Siffert of Belgium was the next speaker. He spoke feelingly of scenes among the refugees from his country shortly after the beginning of the war.

"The Red Cross had and still has the opportunity of helping those women and children," he said, "and I must both approve and praise it."

Sir Eyraud Gratified At Unity

"Terrible as the war is it has had certain good effects," said Sir

(Continued on Page 8)

American Women's Hospitals To Start Drive For Funds



Dr. Rosalie S. Morton, chairman of the American Women's Hospitals at New York, chatting with Walter M. Young, an American soldier who was wounded in France. More than 2,000 women physicians and surgeons are members of the American Women's Hospitals, which acts as a "clearing house," through which all woman doctors are sent abroad for Red Cross service. They are planning a new drive for funds.

STATE OF SIEGE NEAR IN SOUTHERN AUSTRIA

Unrest Growing Ominous In
Slavic Districts Owing To Pro-
posed Partition Of Bohemia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 6.—A telegram from Vienna shows that the crisis is more acute and great unrest continues owing to the adjournment of the Reichsrath. The Slav members of the Cabinet have resigned and it is doubtful whether the Premier, Dr. Seidler, will be able to restore order in the Slav districts in the south, where a modified state of siege prevails.

London, May 7.—A telegram from Zurich states that the Austrian Premier, Dr. Seidler, having ordered the prosecution of the organisers of a demonstration in Prague on the 1st in favor of the creation of a Czech-Slovak State, 100,000 Czechs have since presented a petition demanding that they, too, be prosecuted.

The Socialist newspapers in Vienna say that the Committee of the Socialist Party and the Committee of the German Socialist Deputies Club have decided to issue a manifesto to the working classes urging their readiness to fight the re-establishment of absolute government, of which the adjournment of the Reichsrath is a sign.

The newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung warns Dr. Seidler that he is on the brink of a precipice. The unrest among the Southern Slavs is due to the proposed partition of Bohemia on national lines.

Norway And U.S. Make Trade Agreement

Agreement Signed For Ex-
change Of Commodities; Nor-
wegian Ships Not To Be Taken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 5.—An agreement has been signed between Norway and the United States whereby America will provide Norway with necessary foodstuffs, fodder, fertilisers and bunker-coal, and will not seize or hamper Norwegian vessels, while Norway will send the United States her surplus ores, minerals, chemicals, timber, wood and fish, and will not forward to the United States the exports of the Central Powers or use or replace commodities shipped to the order of the Central Powers.

PRO-GERMAN SETS UP UKRAINE DICTATORSHIP

Previous Premier Forced Out
After Being Arrested
By Teutons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, May 6.—Apparently General Skoropadski has established a kind of dictatorship in the Ukraine. The German socialist newspaper Vorwaerts denies the German assertion that the majority of the Ukrainians support Skoropadski, who, it says, only received nine votes at the elections for the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly, and whom the big landowners hail as their champion.

It transpires that the Premier of the Ukraine, who, according to a statement made by Vice-Chancellor von Payer in the Reichstag, voluntarily resigned, was arrested by the Germans.

Moscow, May 4.—The Ukrainian Government has sent a Note to Berlin protesting and indicating that it will resign unless the German Government recalls several officials, including their Military Commander, General von Eichhorn, and the German Ambassador, Baron von Schwarzenstein.

London, May 7.—The position in the Ukraine is very obscure, as reports of the happenings there have hitherto been received from German sources. The German papers contend that Hetman Skoropadski is pro-German and has been a frequent visitor to Germany but Mr. Harold Williams, an expert on Russian affairs, in an article in the Daily Chronicle, says that, from what he knows of the personnel of the new Ukrainian Government, it is distinctly anti-German and is trying to make the best of a bad job. He says that Skoropadski is a soldier and wholly innocent of politics, while the new Premier, Vasirenko, is a Cadet who is convinced of the necessity of union with Russia.

The Moscow correspondent of the Daily News, describing the scene in the Rada on April 28, says that German troops surrounded the building. A German lieutenant walked to the President's chair and, while the troops entered, the lieutenant shouted, "Hands up. Sit still." He then called the names of certain Ministers. One who answered was arrested.

The Daily News correspondent says that General von Eichhorn's order proclaiming martial law was the result of a series of peasant risings which made it unsafe for the Germans to move about. Whole trains of food on their way to Germany were frequently seized by bands of revolutionaries.

BRITISH IMPROVE POSITION IN RAIDS; TAKE PRISONERS

Advance On Wide Front
Between Somme And
Ancre

ANZACS MAKE GAIN

Drive Back Enemy Near
Albert To Depth Of
500 Yards

U.S. LINE SHELLED

American Sector In Picardy
Submitted To Heavy
Bombardment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 7.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We captured a few prisoners and three machine-guns during a successful raid in the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse. Our casualties were slight.

We repulsed a raid near Boyelles. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday morning:

By a minor operation our line westward and southward of Morlancourt, between the Somme and the Ancre, advanced on a considerable front despite strong opposition. The enemy's losses were heavy. We took over 150 prisoners. Our casualties were slight.

Local fighting improved our positions in the neighborhood of Locun and the River Laws.

200 Prisoners Taken

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

In our successful local operation during the night in the neighborhood of Morlancourt we took over two hundred prisoners.

The French repulsed attempted raids southward of Loivre.

Reciprocal artillery continued the whole day long on the battle-front.

Our artillery caused several fires behind the enemy's lines northward of the Lys.

A German official communique reports:

A local attack made by the enemy southward of Loivre failed.

We took some prisoners during reconnoitring engagements near Hangard, southward of Blamont and also with the Americans southwestward of Blamont and with the French at Hartmanns-Wellerkopf.

Australians Cut In 500 Yards

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reported yesterday:

The main activity on our battle-front during the past twenty-four hours has been confined to the Australian troops.

Following their success on Saturday, when the Anzacs advanced our line between the Ancre and the Somme to a depth of 700 yards, they again launched a successful operation last night south and west of Albert, advancing towards Morlancourt on a front of about a mile and a quarter. They drove the enemy back along the whole line for an average distance of 500 yards. The Germans fought stubbornly and suffered heavy losses. The Australians have pushed on to the lower slopes of the ridge extending from Vautas-sur-Somme, behind Morlancourt, linking up with the undulating country around Albert, which is such an important terrain in connection with the defense of Amiens against a converging movement. The weather is intermittently wet, the ground is getting water-logged and the going heavy.

The Admiralty announces that between April 29 and May 5, air-force contingents from Dunkirk carried out bombing operations on Ostend, Westende and the lock-gates, sea-plane-base and shipping in the vicinity of Zeebrugge Mole, obtaining direct hits on the mole, the sea-plane-base and the docks at Zeebrugge. One of our machines did not return.

During our offensive patrols we destroyed one enemy machine and drove down another.

Fighting On Avre

Paris, May 7.—The official com-

munique issued this afternoon report:

There has been reciprocal artillery north and south of the Avre.

An enemy raid on a small post west of Hangard was a failure. We brought back some prisoners in a local operation in the same region.

The official communiqué issued yesterday afternoon reported:

An attempt made by the enemy, after a violent bombardment, to reach our line southwest of Anchin Farm failed completely. Many of the enemy were killed.

A detachment of our troops penetrated the German organisations in the region north of Louve, west of Rhéims, inflicted serious losses on the enemy in a lively engagement and brought down a considerable amount of war material.

The official communiqué issued last evening reported:

There has been somewhat great reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Avre.

American Sector Shelled

The Germans yesterday violently bombarded the American sector in Picardy with gas-shells and high-explosives. The American artillery vigorously replied.

BRITISH WITHDRAW ACROSS THE JORDAN

King Of Hedjaz Troops Damage Turkish Railway North Of Maan

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 8.—An official despatch from Palestine reports:

Our advanced troops holding Es Sedt have been withdrawn and subsequently the bulk of our troops were withdrawn over the Jordan, strong detachments remaining on the eastern bank to secure the crossings.

Eastward of Jordan between April 30 and May 4 we captured one German and forty-five Turkish officers, forty-two Germans and 843 Turks of other ranks, twenty-nine machine-guns and six motor-lorries, besides inflicting casualties exceeding our own.

On the 3rd the forces of the King of the Hedjaz attacked Turkish parties working at Wadi-Jerdun railway station, northward of Maan, took twenty-five prisoners and seriously damaged the line.

The Times, commenting on General Sir Edmund Allenby's communications, says that the fact remains that we have twice pushed east from the Jordan and each time have been compelled to withdraw. It is clear that the enemy on the front is increasing in strength and the whole problem of our advance in Palestine requires fuller official explanation than it has received up to the present.

Tls. 111,400 Voted For Chefoo Breakwater

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, May 8.—The Government has agreed to make a monthly appropriation of Customs revenue to the Chefoo Harbor Improvement Commission of Tls. 111,400 during nineteen months from January 1 this year for the construction of the breakwater, which is expected to be completed by July next year. In view of the past misfortunes, it is unlikely that the breakwater could be completed without this appropriation.

'HELLO SHANGHAI' DINNER IS A JOVIAL AFFAIR

Mr. Ladow's Guests At Carlton Give All The 'Hits' Over Again

The final performance of "Hello, Shanghai" was staged at the Carlton last night and Mr. Louis Ladow, the genial host, played the leading role and incidentally acted as property man, stage carpenter and chief usher. Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow, author and producer, thanked Mr. Ladow on behalf of the company but Mr. Ladow "didn't reply." The cheering cast wouldn't let him.

Louis staged a dancing act that wasn't billed but the dance was halted when his left leg went bad. He attempted to join Misses Limby and Brodie and Mrs. Parkin in the Shanghai Volunteers dance.

All the stars of the production sang their numbers and the chorus joined in. The performance started with the opening chorus "Hello Shanghai" and was followed by "On the Bund," Mrs. Sorebrannikoff sang "China," and was followed by Mrs. Poskitt with "The Shanghai Girl" and Mrs. Rodger with "499." The songs were interspersed between the various courses. Mr. Whitmore rendered his "I B'long Boy" and Mr. Langley closed with "I Dote Upon the Chow At the Carlton."

The enthusiastic cast then insisted on the appearance of the dancing girls and Misses Constance Limby, Daisy Brodie, Dorothy Craig and Mrs. Parkin delighted with their Carlton dance. "Hats and Dresses" followed.

Mr. Springfield acted as interlocutor and Mr. Silas presided at the piano.

A number of visitors attended and the Allied Red Cross funds will be materially increased by Mr. Ladow's dinner.

U-BOAT IS REQUITED FOR ITS OWN CRUELTY

Sunk By British Destroyer After Mercilessly Torpedoing Norwegian Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 8.—An interesting account of the destruction of the German minelaying submarine, U-39, has reached London from a Dutch correspondent. U-39 was commanded by Otto Ehrentraut, who was a close personal friend of Prince Henry of Prussia and a frequent visitor at the latter's castle at Kiel.

Before Ehrentraut left Kiel with U-39, Prince Henry came to the pier to wish him "bon voyage."

U-39 left her base at midnight carrying several torpedoes and a large quantity of gun-ammunition but no mines, as the trip was in the nature of a shake-down for the crew, who had all seen service in other submarines.

After sinking the Norwegian ship Hannekinck and the British steamer Hans Larben, U-39 sighted another Norwegian vessel, namely, the Ida, on which, on Ehrentraut's orders, she continued to fire despite the fact that the steamer had stopped. The German gun-layer, after he had obtained several direct hits, asked Commander Ehrentraut if he was to cease firing. Ehrentraut replied "Go on firing."

When the fire finally ceased, one of the Ida's boats came alongside and said that two wounded men had been left on board their vessel, but it was subsequently discovered that they had been killed while being lowered into the boats. The Germans accelerated the sinking of the Ida by using bombs.

U-39 later opened fire on what she thought was another steamer. She had to deal with sterner stuff than defenceless tramps this time, for she was immediately answered by a salvo from a British destroyer. She dived a bit too late, for the explosion of a depth-charge shook her causing a leak in the conning-tower. The water poured in, control was lost, the crew was thrown into a panic and the U-39 rose helplessly to the surface, only immediately to receive a volley of shells from the destroyer. Ehrentraut and six other of the crew were killed. The destroyer saved seven others, including the Captain and Chief Officer of s.s. Hans Larsen, who had been taken prisoners and who were rescued uninjured.

Australia Combs Out All Fit For Service

Every Man Capable Of Active Service To Be Sent Overseas

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 7.—The Sydney correspondent of the Daily Mail states that the military authorities have decided to cease employing for service in Australia men fit for service abroad and, as the result of two years public agitation, a vigorous comb-out is proceeding. Every man who has not seen active service is being medically examined and those who join for general service will be sent abroad. This action of the authorities is being widely approved as tending to remove a condition which prejudiced recruiting.

Robertson Reported As French's Successor

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 7.—The Daily Chronicle says that it is anticipated that General Sir William Robertson will succeed Field Marshal Viscount French as Commander-in-Chief of the troops stationed in the United Kingdom.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road.
\$1 opens a Savings Account
\$50 opens a Checking Account

To illustrate vividly how "money makes money," the following table of ten cents a day saved is worth presenting:

End of	Interest at 4%
1st year.....	\$36.50
2nd ".....	74.47
3rd ".....	113.38
4th ".....	155.08
5th ".....	197.84
6th ".....	242.33
7th ".....	288.61
8th ".....	336.77
9th ".....	386.87
10th ".....	439.94
11th ".....	493.23
12th ".....	549.45
13th ".....	608.25
14th ".....	669.43
15th ".....	732.97
16th ".....	799.08
17th ".....	867.86
18th ".....	939.42
19th ".....	1,013.87
20th ".....	1,091.33

Every man, woman and child with an income of less than Tls. 500 a month should have a savings account.

Add a link each month to your chain of independence.

\$1 opens a Savings Account
\$50 opens a Checking Account

Submarine Stops Ship To Ask For Provisions

Demands Food From Spanish Steamer After Fight With British Vessel

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Laa Palma, May 5.—The Spanish vessel Achuri, with a cargo of rice from India, has arrived here.

It was stopped, when fifty miles off the coast of Africa, by a submarine, the commander of which sent back on board the Achuri two of his crew who had been severely wounded during a fight with a British transport which was sunk. The captain and first officer of the transport were prisoners on board the submarine. The Germans demanded provisions as they had none on board. The captain of the s.s. Achuri said that his own provisions had been exhausted owing to the length of the voyage and they were living on their cargo. The Germans then asked for five sacks of rice, which the captain gave them.

Barcelona, May 6.—The survivors of the torpedoed Spanish steamer Luisa (3,603 tons) have arrived here. The Luisa was attacked while it was following armed vessels belonging to the Allies. She sank in three minutes. Three stokers were killed. British patrol boats picked up the survivors.

LORD FRENCH'S POLICY SUBJECT OF COMMENT

Some Say He Will Be Firm, Others Think He Wants Home Rule First

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, May 6.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Thomas Lough asked "Has the enforcement of conscription in Ireland been postponed?" Mr. A. Bonar Law replied that the intentions of the Government have not been changed since the statement made by the Premier on April 29.

London, May 6.—The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the appointment of Field Marshal Viscount French as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, says that it indicates that the Government is determined to pursue a strong and firm Irish policy. The Morning Post remarks that Lord French, as a moderate Home Ruler, probably stipulated for a definite effort by the Government to pass Home Rule before conscription is instituted in Ireland.

The Daily News remarks that the appointment is meant to assure the Conservatives that the Government will enforce conscription. In the meantime the drafting of the Home Rule bill will proceed and the Government hopes that there will not be so many restrictive provisions suggested by the Conservatives.

The Times says that the appointment is wholly non-political and Lord French is entitled to the credit of undertaking a peculiarly difficult task from a sense of duty.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

113-15 AVENUE EDOUARD VII

Benevolent Fund Ticket \$60,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd February, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on the 10th June, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$1.00, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the North China Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$10.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize	\$60,000
1 Second Prize	20,000
1 Third Prize	10,000
2 Fourth Prize	\$5,000 each
5 Fifth Prize	1,000 "
10 Sixth Prize	500 "
20 Seventh Prize	200 "
100 Eighth Prize	100 "
800 Ninth Prize	50 "
2 each approximate to the First Prize	500 "
2 each approximate to the Second Prize	200 "
2 each approximate to the Third Prize	100 "
4 each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 "
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of First Prize	30 "
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	25 "
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	20 "
2,447 drawn tickets	Total \$203,225

All prizes won will be given at the Office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 2 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

The Chinese Benevolent Association.

CHU PAO SAN,
Chairman.

REDUCTION OF DAMAGES ASKED IN SHUN PAO CASE

Counsel For Defense Contents In Rehearing Tls. 300,000 Judgment Should Be Tls. 11,450

That the Tls. 300,000 awarded as damages to the plaintiff in the judgment of the Shun Pao case should be reduced to Tls. 11,450 was the contention of Mr. W. A. C. Platt, counsel for the defendants, yesterday when the case came up for rehearing in the Mixed Court before Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yul. Judgment was reserved at the conclusion of the argument. Messrs. John Hays and G. D. Musso represented the plaintiff, Shih Tse-bay.

In opening his case Mr. Platt stated that he understood his application for rehearing of the case was granted in order to allow him to show that the sum of Tls. 300,000 was greater than the value of the property sold or the value of the damages delivered and that the amount of the damages was excessive. Therefore the judgment of January 21 stands except the sum of Tls. 300,000, he said, and another figure should be inserted in its place.

Counsel contended that the valuation to be made on the paper was not the present value but the value at the time when the plaintiff handed the paper to his clients. He gave four reasons for his contention:

(1) The original agreement bought the furniture, accounts, machinery, good will, etc., from the plaintiff. If the defendants mismanaged the paper and allowed the furniture, machinery and even its name to deteriorate, plaintiff would be justified in asking the return of the paper together with its machinery, etc. in their original state. If defendants failed to do so, he would be justified in asking for compensation for the loss suffered by the paper through the mismanagement of the defendants. Defendants then should return the property in its original form and state.

(2) The court had held that the one-half of the purchase money under the agreement was the estimated damages suffered by the plaintiff in the failure of the defendants to carry out certain liabilities. This sum should be set against the outstanding accounts collected and the profits enjoyed by the defendants while in possession of the paper. If defendants were called upon to return the paper, they should do so and receive half of the amount they had paid to the plaintiff. The construction put on the terms of the agreement by the Court therefore, was to restore the parties to their original status.

(3) The prayer of the plaintiff in his own petition was the return of the paper in its original state. The construction that the plaintiff himself put on the agreement was also the return of the property in its original form. He did not pray for the handing over of the property with all its improvements. This reason, counsel contended, was conclusive and the plaintiff could not now put a different construction on the agreement.

(4) The judgment of January 21 was conclusive. The order made by the Magistrate was for the return of the paper in its original state in accordance with article eight of the original agreement.

Under these circumstances, counsel said, if the defendants were to return

the paper, they must return it or the value of the paper in its original state. This evidently, could not be more than Tls. 120,000, the original price stipulated in the agreement, less the outstanding debts amounting to Tls. 15,000, which the agreement called on the defendants to pay. But the defendants, instead of paying this sum, paid Tls. 61,000 of debts.

Therefore, Mr. Platt contended, Tls. 59,000, or Tls. 120,000 less Tls. 61,000, was the original value of the paper and defendant should pay this. Against this, however, plaintiff had to pay half of the purchase money paid by the defendants, amounting to Tls. 47,550. Deducting Tls. 47,550 from Tls. 59,000, it leaves a balance of Tls. 11,450. Counsel submitted that this figure should be inserted in the judgment in the place of the Tls. 300,000, and added that since this sum should have been paid December 30, 1915, defendant should pay interest thereon.

Mr. Hays made the rebuttal on behalf of the plaintiff. He said that he was quite prepared to introduce evidence to show the amount of the damages was not excessive. On the other hand, he was prepared to show that the amount was rather conservative. But he did not think it necessary to do so, as Mr. Platt had not introduced any evidence to show that the Tls. 300,000 was excessive. He asked that the judgment as originally handed down be allowed to stand.



AND NOW

About your new
T. W. TENNY.

Panama Hat

Direct from San Francisco.
FOR THE RACES

We've always made a bid for the Gent's trade of Shanghai. It keeps us on the jump, alert to the newest fashions—makes this the city style shop in Gent's hats.

COMB SEE THE
20 NEW STYLES NOW ON
DISPLAY

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DEPTH BOMBS EFFECTIVE

British Reports Tell Of Destruction Of Submarines And The Saving Of Convoys

London, March 30.—Behind the terse reports of the mosquito fleet commanders engaged in the hunt for German submarines lies a tale of the most fascinating game of hide and seek ever played on the high seas. The American destroyers are taking their full share in it, the crews staking their lives on sharpness of hearing and quickness of vision, and official reports to which The New York Times correspondent has had access give several cases in which they were in at the death.

Thus one of them sighted a U-boat on her port bow and, altering her course, made full speed for her. The German submerged, but not deeply enough. As he ran along under the surface he left a wake behind. That was enough for the American. She put herself across the course of the submarine and bided her time. As the line of telltale bubbles reached her starboard quarter she dropped a depth charge. No ripple appeared on the port quarter, so she resumed her cruise, well satisfied.

Another day a British destroyer sighted a periscope two miles away, but by the time she reached the spot nothing was to be seen. Her commander thought a moment, figured out the probable course of the German and dropped a depth charge. For a time nothing happened, but an hour later as the destroyer went about her business a muffled explosion was heard beneath the surface and quantities of oil overspread the waves. The destroyer commander smiled grimly and made a brief entry in his log.

An Organized Hunt

Sometimes an organized hunt is necessary and a regular pack of small craft spread a net through which the smartest of the submarines cannot grope. A little squadron of British motor launches were on patrol when an enemy was detected under water. He heard the propellers of the patrol and as they closed in he began to zigzag. They stopped to confuse him, and he stopped. Then he started again. For hours the game of blindman's bluff went on till at last the motor squadron commander had worked his craft into the position he desired. At his command they "laid their egg." Deep booms broke suddenly from the depth of the sea, telltale oil appeared and the flotilla resumed its patrol.

To charge their batteries submarines must come to the surface and thereby risk their lives. Reports were received that a U-boat was in a certain area and it was pretty certain that she was lying on the bottom. A squadron of small vessels was collected about the suspect. For hours they kept watch and vigil, but nothing broke the surface of the calm sea. The night was dark, but clear and with every light hidden the chain of patrol boats waited for the Hun to rise. At last the U-boat began to emerge, and in a moment hot fire was turned on her. She tried to submerge and was helped by a depth charge, after which nothing more was heard of her.

An American destroyer on one occasion saved two different convoys. As she was guarding one at night she saw in the rays of the moon an object about a mile distant. She steamed for it at full speed but while she was still a few hundred yards distant the U-boat dived. Two "pills" were sent after her, and the usual oil appeared. This submarine had been lying in wait for a convoy coming from the opposite direction, and this now proceeded to port safely.

On another occasion two American destroyers were escorting a convoy of merchantmen when a periscope was sighted. The destroyers made for it, but the U-boat commander had seen them and submerged. A depth charge was dropped and the destroyers wheeled back to the spot. In a few minutes the periscope emerged again and moved as though the submarine was making a fresh attempt for the convoy. Immediately the destroyers were off again at full speed. The periscope disappeared a second time, but not before the leading destroyer had got in three rounds and dropped a depth charge. This took effect.

The submarine now came up rapidly, and in a minute or two was seen to be lying on the surface at an angle of 30 degrees, with the stern down. The crew managed to right her and she tried to get away on the surface, but the Americans opened fire and the Germans came tumbling up on deck with hands up and cries of "Kammerad." The destroyers put off boats to pick them up and the U-boat went to the bottom.

Submarine Hunts Submarine

Perhaps the most novel feature of all this novel warfare is the duel fought between submarine and submarine. In these the power of the adversaries to submerge and hide adds to the excitement and the difficulty of the conflict. One morning a British submarine sighted a German, and immediately dived and altered her course so as to reach a more favorable position.

Showing her periscope just above the surface she watched the German, and just twenty-two minutes after first sighting her got opposite to her and let loose a torpedo. Sixty seconds

later a sharp explosion rang out, and when the British boat emerged all she could see was a patch of oil right ahead, and three men swimming in it.

Here is a succinct official statement from the commander of a British submarine which tells the story of a successful action in the fewest possible words:

"Ten a.m. sighted hostile submarine. Attacked same. Ten three a.m. torpedoed submarine. Hit with one torpedo amidships. Submarine seemed to blow up and disappeared. Surface to look for survivors. Put down immediately by destroyers who fired at me."

The commander evidently felt that this submergence of his needed some explanation, so he added the following note:

"During my attack there was just enough sea to make depth keeping difficult. I fired two torpedoes and one hit at the forward end of the conning tower. A large column of yellow smoke about one and one-half times as high as the mast was observed and the submarine disappeared. The explosion was heard and felt in our own submarine. On previous day the periscope became very stiff to turn; and in the dark hours I attempted to rectify same, but while doing so I was forced to dive, and thus lost all tools and nuts of the center bush."

"While attacking it took two men besides myself to turn the periscope. For this reason I did not consider it prudent to attack destroyers after having sunk submarine. After torpedoing submarine I proceeded four miles northward and lay on bottom. Many vessels throughout the day were heard in close proximity. Several explosions were heard, especially one very heavy one. It must have been close, as noise was considerably louder than that of torpedo. On one occasion wire sweep scraped whole length of boat along my port side and vessel was heard to pass directly overhead."

So in bold official language the logs of the American and British submarines tell the tales of the unrelenting hunt for the treacherous enemy. Sometimes they hear a U-boat's engines working under water and lie in wait for her. Often all they know of the result of the encounter is the film of oil flowing over and obscuring the glass of their own periscope. Sometimes they see fragments of metal, a piece of brass tubing, flat sheets of steel, or pieces of cork hurled from the surface of the water into the air to tell the effect of the charges they have dropped.

Sometimes they find an obstruction lying on the bottom where no rock should be. On one occasion indeed it is recorded that a German submarine drifted ashore and was founded to pieces by little fishing boats that closed in until their pop-guns could get within range, but generally the anti-U-boat warfare is blind and the destroyers and trawlers, as they know that they themselves run hourly the risks of being sunk, can only have the satisfaction of guessing at their success by hearing muffled explosions from below or seeing patches of oil rising to the top of the waves.

GEN. BYNG AT ARRAS SAVES BRITISH LEFT

His Army, The Third, Holds Fast, But The General Of The Fifth Is Removed

ENGLAND ACCEPTS FOCH

Comment Of London Papers On New Aspects Of The Situation

London, Sunday, March 31.—Lloyd George's statement, in which he said the battle in France was "only in its opening stages" and announced the selection of Foch by British, French and American Governments to co-ordinate the action of the allied armies on the western front, was issued too late to receive comment in the early editions of Sunday's papers. From such indications as it has been possible to obtain, however, it seems clear that the announcement will meet with general approval.

The Sunday Times says: "In high military circles the situation is regarded with extreme gravity, but without pessimism. Decision in the great battle for the possession of Amiens may not be reached for a fortnight, and till the German advance is definitely stayed, the position must remain extremely critical. The bright spot is the steadfastness of the Third Army, under Sir Julian Byng, which stood like a rock against successive waves of assault and maintained its line intact despite the failure of the Fifth Army, on its right. In regard to the latter, there has already been a change of command."

[It was General Sir Julian Byng who commanded the British drive against Cambrai, which was checked by disastrous German counter-attacks. General Byng is now supposed to be in command of the British before Arras.]

Garvin points out in The Observer that the supreme order still continues for Britain. He adds:

"Through alternating phases of direct violence and duller but grinding strain it will remain the supreme ordeal. Let there be no illusion about that. Above all, in the next few days a second crisis may be no less trying than that of the last ten days. Passion Week saw an agony of mankind unimagined before. The broad land convulsed with uncountable Calvaries. So it is, too, likely to be the reddest Easter that Prussian militarism can devise, now that it is at the height both of its

power and its need and more fondly wedded than ever to its fixed maniacal and demoniacal belief in the physical and moral efficacy of the superior science of slaughter for the assertion and establishment of German pride and dominion."

"America," the same paper says, "is later with her armies than she expected to be when she entered the war, almost just a year ago, though she has already rendered and is rendering more and more saving and priceless aid in other ways."

"This year's campaign is a struggle of reserves against reserves. Britain must supply the bulk of them against Germany, and must keep on supplying them up to Autumn. Thus a call for the maximum of men that can be trained to reinforce the army and guard our shores must be made now. It cannot be other than a call of the sternest and most searching description."

In Lloyd's Weekly it is stated that the general belief is that the age of military service will be raised to 50. An official announcement on the subject may be made soon, but it is not thought that it will be necessary to summon Parliament to give legislative sanction to the Government's proposals before April 9. The question of extending conscription to Ireland is still under consideration. The Sunday Times says on this point:

"It is obvious that intense feeling would be created in this country if men were taken up to the age of 50 here and Ireland was still excluded from the scheme. There are grave difficulties in the way, but they may not be insurmountable by firm action. Probably no final decision will be taken till the appearance of the report of the Irish convention, which may be expected in the next few days."

Some papers yesterday expressed dissatisfaction over the choice of Foch, these ranging from violent protests by The Daily News and The Star, which go to the length of decrying political intrigue, and The Morning Post's opposition on the ground of military morale to The Yorkshire Post's suggestion that Sir William Robertson's work will not be left out of account.

An official announcement defining the powers entrusted to Foch is awaited with the keenest interest, for several of the statements put out through the newspapers are regarded with suspicion as feelers. Many persons think the Government would have been best advised to make its decisions and, having made them, to issue an official announcement which would put the whole matter frankly and squarely before the country. The nation is in no mood to quarrel with any steps that his Government may think it right to take in this emergency.

The Westminster Gazette says: "If there are doubts as to the wisdom of what has been done, they take their origin in the manner of the doing. Once more the familiar method has been adopted. The change has

been first hinted at in paragraphs of gossip in papers that, judging from the internal evidence, have a common inspiration. These are next quoted in French papers with approval. Thereupon rumors are given the form of accomplished fact, although the country is still without word from the Government on a

matter so important as the supreme command of the British Army in the west."

In concluding a general review of the military position, Professor Spenser Wilkinson says:

"It is in our own army and navy in the first place and in our loyal French Allies that we have to put our trust."

America cannot possibly throw her weight into the struggle in time to affect the present situation. The British people have shown before and will show again that they know how to face the worst that comes and to do their best. The army has given a magnificent example of devotion to death. Shall we not all follow it?"



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THE EARTHQUAKE

The Earthquake. By Arthur Train. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 (gold) net.

Mr. Train's new book is rather a series of fictionalised special articles than a novel; and it is also by far the best piece of work he has ever done. He takes a typical American family of the wealthy upper class and describes the effect of the war—"The Earthquake"—upon them and upon their friends. John Stanton, the author's mouthpiece, is an American of old New England stock, residing in New York. He is a successful bond merchant with a comfortable private income outside of his business; a Harvard graduate, married, and the father of two children—Jack, a boy at college, and Margery, just 19. Overwork had caused him to break down, and with his wife and daughter he spent ten months "wandering in the Orient." Even the news that the United States is at last at war with Germany has no very rousing effect on the travelers, but in July comes a letter from Jack saying that he is going to Plattsburg to work for a commission. Then they decide to come home, but the New York to which they return is not the New York they left. And their feelings and experiences and what they learn in the changed city make up the content of the book.

John Stanton first discovered that his business was at a standstill. One of his partners had gone to Washington with McAdoo, the other was longing to get off. Of the twenty big business men he most wanted to see, only eight remained in New York. The rest were working for the Government—"dollar-a-year men." Of course the first thing for the Stanton family to do, then, is to cut down their expenses—the motor, the too-numerous, extravagant servants, the huge bills for food and household supplies, and clothes and luxuries of all sorts. Helen, Stanton's wife, takes hold of that end of it all with right good will. But she is not satisfied to do that and nothing more; and through her Mr. Train shows some of the work the women of New York are doing—in particular, the emergency canteen service. Then the daughter, Margery, she was to have made her debut during the Winter of 1917-18; but there were no debutantes, and no coming-out balls and receptions, for the girls who were Margery's friends were all, or nearly all, at work doing something for the war. So Margery, too, went to work to learn how to be of use. Jack had gone from Plattsburg to Upton; and in order to see him his father goes down to the camp on Long Island, thereby giving Mr. Train a chance to describe the camp, and write in a very interesting way of the men there, and of the effect which their training is having upon them.

Then comes the question, What is John Stanton himself to do? And in an excellent chapter entitled "Of Shoes—of Ships—of Sealing-wax" Mr. Train presents a forceful picture of certain of our needs and deficiencies. For while many Americans are wide awake at last, many more are still asleep. "The war has become a contest of workshops. But the shops lack workers, while rich people roll around in motors—some of them with two men on the box." Chauffeurs are needed to drive supply trucks; but they can't be procured, although "there are 92,000 chauffeurs in the metropolitan district of New York alone."

The chapter entitled "Why Jack Has Gone" is a vigorous presentation of America's position, of the need to struggle against any such awful calamity as a German victory or an inconclusive peace. The final chapter in the book, "What the War Has Done for Us," is an admirable summing up of what we have accomplished, and of how much more we must accomplish if we are to take our full share in the conflict. For as yet we do not as a people fully "understand the infamy of Germany's treacherous tongue and brutal sword," nor do we grasp the significance of "President Wilson's declaration that we cannot treat with the military descendants of the Teutonic knights." This new book of Mr. Train's is a call to service, sensible, fervently patriotic, and admirably clear.

THE FLYING TEUTON

The Flying Teuton. By Alice Brown. The Macmillan Company.

When the Great War broke out it seemed to have a paralysing effect upon the writers of fiction. Save for a few romancers, who used it as a background for adventure stories, authors were appalled by its immensity, which made the getting of any just perspective so difficult as

to appear at first almost impossible.

Of late, however, a few writers have begun to find that perspective, have begun to produce work not inadequate to the vast subject. But not one among them all has succeeded in accomplishing any better work than that done by Alice Brown in the short story which gives the present volume—the book to be published this week—its title, "The Flying Teuton."

Taking the familiar legend of the Flying Dutchman, Miss Brown has adapted and, to a certain extent, transformed it, making something of greater significance than the original. In her story the war has come to an end; Germany has paid indemnities to the outraged nations; boundary lines have been readjusted; and those nations "that had borne the first attack" were proving themselves "wonderfully ready to enter on their task of building up the house of peace," while the United States, which had "saved its skin so long that it had almost mislaid its soul," was willing and ready to learn of them. And no industrial bond or boycott was to be laid upon Germany; she was, so the men who sat at the peace table decided, to be left free to trade as before. But a Power greater than theirs intervened. Just how that Power intervened is told by a newspaper correspondent who was on board the first German liner which sailed loaded with goods for the United States. He relates what happened to that ship first, and then to others, how a justice beyond and above the justice of men overtook the vessels flying the flag which had become a symbol of dishonor, and how those who hoped to return and take a place among the nations were barred out—barred out mysteriously and completely. Then, at last, and with magnificent generosity, England and France, Belgium and Russia, went to help the Teuton navy. But there was one among the German vessels which could not be saved—one submarine that never found rest. The power, the vision, and the beauty of this story give it high rank; with never a word too much, with artistic restraint and firmness of handling, with admirable phrasing and deep sincerity of feeling, this story is worthy to be called literature. From first to last it grips the reader; not easily or lightly will it be forgotten, this story of the time when the German fleet "was under the ban of judgment."

There are two other war stories in the volume, and one of these, "The Empire of Death," has an imaginative quality which causes it to take rank not very far below "The Flying Teuton." Told by an American who had served in the Foreign Legion, it has to do with the devastated part of France, where, during their retreat, the Germans mangled and murdered the trees. The American comes so near dying that for a while he actually enters the region of the dead. And with him there is Hugo, Hugo who had been his college chum, and whose father, a German naturalised in the United States, was later proved guilty of plotting at munitions plants and, "according to the amiable and tolerant habit of our Government, merely interned." Hugo had gone to fight for Germany; he had done as those did whom he had chosen to join; and his old friend saw the beginning of his punishment. The description of the ghostly pursuing trees which were a part of this punishment is almost if not quite worthy of Algernon Blackwood himself. One gets "the feel" of that orchard in full bloom which should have been so beautiful, and was so terrible. And then comes the crowning horror of the "road from Roye" along which Hugo had to pass, to pass "scoured through his wilderness of murdered trees." Exquisitely written, it is principally because it is smaller, alike in theme and in vision, that this fine story stands on a lower level than "The Flying Teuton."

"The Island," the third of the war stories, would be a notable tale were it not for the unavoidable comparison with the other two. It also is the story of one who passes for a time beyond the earthly life to which he is presently recalled. A man who went down with one of the first of the passenger ships, "april's verment," and was saved in a manner no one could explain, he tells what happened to him on that wonderful "Island" where the dead remained for a time, the dead who wanted to help. They were doing all they could, and "they wanted England to know they were there, safeguarding when they could and comforting all the time." There John Haddon saw the vision, and realised that England had her "invisible colonies" which linked themselves about her "like a guard of not mere human steel, but heavenly fire." Like the other two, this story has a strong spiritual element and a clearness of insight which, combined with a sure and skillful handling, gives to it a high place among war stories—

among, in truth, stories of every kind.

The other stories in the book are good short stories, but with the possible exception of the last, they do not reach anywhere near the very high standard set by the first three. Nevertheless, they are all interesting, and "The Teuton," a story of reincarnation, is effective and exquisitely told.

The volume is interesting throughout, far above the level of the average book of short stories. But the four tales which have here been especially commented upon, stand so high that the others cannot but suffer from the unavoidable comparison. "The Flying Teuton" alone would suffice to make the reputation of a new writer. It is a tale worth reading, worth re-reading and worth thinking about.

AMERICA AND GERMANY

A Survey of International Relations between the United States and Germany, August 1, 1914-April 6, 1917. Based on official documents. By James Brown Scott, President of the American Institute of International Law, etc. New York: Oxford University Press. \$5. (gold).

In this carefully prepared study of our relations with Germany during the period running from the outbreak of the war down to the day when America became a belligerent, a full and fair showing is made of our grievance against Germany and of the things we expect to get through fighting. The author's narrative, with its backing of official papers, clearly demonstrates that we had to enter the war, and that we are moving against our enemy with a righteous

purpose of which we may justly be proud.

No intelligent American needs to be told that in the time of our neutrality we kept to a blameless course, rigidly forbearing from doing anything any of the belligerents could rightfully complain of, and patiently submitting to wrongs we might justifiably have resented with force and arms. In demonstrating our unimpeachable neutrality Dr. Scott brings us no new conviction; his service consists in the skillful building up of a record that will stand as a dependable historical document. In this record will be found accurate and adequate statements of fact and well-considered and sound comment relating to all of the war questions and crises that America confronted in the days of her neutrality.

A valuable feature of Dr. Scott's work is an extensive introduction, in which, by quoting utterances of President Wilson on the one hand, and of famous Germans, on the other, he contrasts the quality of Americanism with that of Germanism and shows their absolute incompatibility. The fact is brought home to us that the ideals of the German military party and American ideals are not wider apart today than they always have been.

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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Training For Next Week's Races

Racing Notes

With the fine weather that has prevailed, the so-called grass course was opened on Monday morning, with the bamboos half out. The wind was in the south, so the gallops should have been very fast, but it turned out there was nothing exceptional, unless one picked out "Castledown" half-mile in 1.1.3, with a last quarter in 30. Greyhound must be coming on again, for he finished well in a three-quarter gallop of 1.35.2, last quarter in 30.2, with a last half mile in 1.1.3, and "Roubie" caused a sensation by nearly equaling it.

On Tuesday the entire so-called grass course was opened and some fine performances were done, especially "Pennyfield" and "Castledown".

The former went 1 1/2 miles in 3.24, going easily at the finish, and the latter beat Champion ponies' times in a 1 1/2 mile gallop by 6 seconds. His performance of 2.44.3 could not have been better for his last quarter was 30.2, last half 1.1.3, last three-quarters 1.34.3, and last mile 2.12. Of course, it was pulled to pieces by his Derby opponents. "Oh! he had no weight up." Another: "He must have had shoes off," and to finish up, "He can't go the distance." Well, we will see. "Orleole's" performance was disappointing, to do 2.50 for a 1 1/2 miles, when very moderate animals were doing the same time.

Wednesday morning the entire course was again opened, but the conditions were not as good as the previous two days. The weather was cold and a northerly wind was against the last quarters. Still, there were two or three really good performances, notably, "Greysand's"

mile in 2.8, last quarter 31.2, last half 1.3, and last three-quarters 1.35. As mentioned before, this pony is coming back to form again and may still have a look in for a place in the Derby.

"Jomaborg" and "Over There" both went well in 1 1/2 miles gallops, but I liked the former's finish the best. "The Globe" put up a very fast 1 1/2 miles in 2.47.2, but his finish was bad, 35. "Goldensand" did a mile in 2.11.1, last quarter 31.4, and may pick up a race. "Gladstone's" gallop was good, 2.47.1, and a finishing quarter in 31, but it was nothing grand. With the exception of "Darna" and "Wild Gamble," the rest of the performances were very moderate. "Merry-sand" cantered 1 1/2 miles in 2.59, but he finished his last half in 1.3 and last quarter 31.1, not ridden. He should repeat his performance of last meeting.

The Tout.

Pony.	Rider	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/2 miles	2 miles	Last quarter
Darnon	boy	35.2	1.05.1	1.35.4	2.16.3	3.27.4		
Woodgreen	boy				2.13.4			
Post Boy	boy	34.2	1.08.2	1.40.2	2.14.2			
The Globe	AG	34.1	1.06.2	1.39.3	2.12.2	2.47.2		
Mush	AJPH	35.3	1.12.3	1.48.3	2.22	2.54.4		
The Times	AG	32.1	1.03.4	1.34.4				
Niblok	RMD	31.3	1.02					
Leconfield	RFS	35.3	1.13	1.45.2	2.20	2.51.3		
Greyhound	FV	34	1.06	1.37.3	2.09			
Millway	AJPH	35.2	1.14	1.50.2	2.25	2.53.1		
Goldensand	WGC	35.4	1.06.2	1.39.2	2.11.1			
The World	AC	34.2	1.07	1.37.2				
The Bookie	boy			1.37.2				
Lecapou	CEW		1.11.1	1.43.2	(last 1/4 of 1)			
Wild Gamble	boy	30.3	1.01.3	1.34.3	(last 1/4 of 1 whole time 2.10.4)			
Darnon	boy	32.4	1.04.3	1.37.4	2.13.1	(last mile of 1 1/4 whole time 2.48)		
Fairlight	EM	36	1.12.1	1.46.2	2.19.4	2.51.2		
Roubie	CRB	35.4	1.12	1.50.3	2.28.1	3.02.1		
Merry-sand	FV	39.3	1.14.2	1.45.3	2.17.1	(last mile of 1 1/4 whole time 2.59)		
Grey Goose	HEM	37	1.13.2	1.55	2.27.3	2.58		
Buxted	RMD	37.1	1.13.4	1.48.4	2.21.1	2.52.2		
Upwood Park	AC	38	1.15.4	1.52	2.25.2	2.55.3		
Macathiel	ES	35.2	1.08.2	1.39.4	2.14.1			
Seven Neck	RFS	36.3	1.12.1	1.47.1	2.20.1	2.53.1		
Bar Boy	boy				2.53.1			
Over There	CRB	35.4	1.12.3	1.47.3	2.21.1	2.51		
Rushlight	EM	39	1.15.2	1.51.1	2.24.1	2.55		
Harabab	CEW	37.4	1.12	1.43.3	2.16.4			
Eight	AJPH	36.1	1.12.2	1.42.3	2.14			
Shirley	RMD	36.1	1.12.3	1.49.4	2.23.3	2.55.3		
Kronborg	SBS	35.3	1.11.2	1.47	2.22	2.56	3.29.3	
Gingkonut	WGC	40	1.19	1.57.3	2.37	3.12.2	3.46.4	4.19
Gibraltar	EM	34.3	1.09	1.41.4	2.12.4	2.46.1		
Baby Polly	BE	38.2	1.13.3	1.48.3	2.22.2			
Baby Tansen	boy							
Pennas	OW	36.2	1.10.3	1.43.2	2.15.4			
Modesty	J&W	36	1.08.2	1.41	2.15			
Wild Night	CRB	34.3	1.09	1.40.4	2.12			
La Marie	boy	36	1.11.2	1.46.2	2.23	3.00	3.36.3	4.10.1
Westende	DS							4.44.2
Kensington	RMD	37.3	1.14	1.50	2.23.4	2.55.4		
Gas Bag	WGC	40.1	1.16	1.49	2.21			
Medina	ESBR	35.2	1.12.2	1.48.2	2.22.2	2.55.3	3.34	
L'Aisme	MDP	38.1	1.17	1.55	2.30.3	3.02.2		
Candiant	EM	38.4	1.13.3	1.45.4	2.17			
Gladstone	CRB	32.4	1.08.4	1.44.3	2.16.1	2.47.1		
Darna	RMD	35	1.07	1.38.2	2.10.4			
Jomaborg	ESBR	36	1.13.2	1.49.2	2.21.2	2.51.4		
Dirty Dog	boy	37.2	1.11	1.42.3	2.14.4			
Black Amber	CRB	36.3	1.11	1.46.3	2.19.2	2.51.4		
Standard Dahlia	ESBR	32.4	1.06.2	1.40.4	2.12	2.45.2		
Lecanard	EM	36.1	1.11.3	1.45.1	2.16.3			
Tiga	RMD	34.3	1.09	1.41	2.12.2			

All on the grass course.

NAVY HAS EASY WIN OVER SCHOOL TEAM

Bluejackets Win By 10 To 1 In First Game Of Season

Eleven hits, two of them circuit clouts, netted the U.S. Navy ball club ten runs yesterday at Hongkew Park when the bluejackets opened the season against the scrappy American School team. The schoolboys could get but one tally across the saucer but were in the game throughout the seven innings. In the fourth the schoolboys scored their lone tally and tall sailor fielding prevented further counts when the bases were filled.

Maloney played a nice game at third, Becker made a great grab in left and Peterson in center contributed a sensational catch. After dropping an easy fly in the second that gave the bluejackets a brace of tallies, Simon, the schoolboy left fielder, made three stellar catches. Brewer and Campbell also showed nicely.

This afternoon the Navy will hook up with the crack Nippon club, an all star Japanese aggregation. The game will start at four o'clock at Hongkew Park. Colvin, who held the School team to two hits yesterday, will again work.

Below is the first box score of the year:

U.S. Navy	ABRHP	OAE
Maloney, 3b.	4	2 2 3 2 0
Purritt, lf.	2	1 0 0 0 0
Becker, lf.	2	1 1 0 0 0
Colvin, p.	4	1 1 1 3 0
Peterson, cf.	4	2 1 2 0 0
Williams, lb.	4	1 2 4 1 0
Felts, 2b.	4	0 0 3 3 1
Mack, c.	3	1 1 5 1 0
McGowan, ss.	3	1 2 1 1 0
Staples, rf.	3	0 0 1 1 0
Totals	33	10 11 21 12 1

American School	ABRHP	OAE
Brewster, 3b.	3	0 0 3 3 0
McGinnis, c.	2	0 0 1 1 0
Viking, 2b.	1	0 0 2 1 0
Haskell, cf. p.	3	0 1 1 3 0
Simon, lf.	1	0 0 4 0 1
Campbell, ss.	3	0 1 1 2 1
Garritt, p. cf.	3	0 0 0 3 0
Eitrich, rf.	1	0 0 0 1 0
Chambers, lb.	1	0 0 1 1 0
Totals	19	1 2 21 16 3

U. S. Navy 10 3 10 4 2 0 11 1
American School 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 3
Summary—Earned runs, Navy 4, Home runs—Purritt, Peterson, Sacrifice hit—McGowan, Stolen bases—Maloney, Becker, Colvin, Campbell 2, Simon. Struck out—by Colvin 2, by Garritt 1, by Haskell 1. First base on balls—off Colvin 5. Double play—Staples to Williams. Wild pitch—Garritt. Passed ball—McGinnis. Hits—off Garritt, 4 in 4 innings; off Haskell, 7 in 3 innings. Left on bases—Navy 4; American School 3. Umpires—Jacobs and Fenton.

Rifle Association

Competitors shooting on Saturday morning for the annual meet are reminded that the time table has been altered to begin 15 minutes earlier for each squad.

Owing to limited time these competitors are requested to shoot four men to each mound, instead of three, for the remainder of the meeting.

The entries for the ladies' prize competition closed yesterday at 5 p.m. There were altogether 172 entries, which is 11 less than last year. The result of the drawing will be announced in tomorrow's issue.

The committee hopes that members who have entered for the other competition in this meeting will not fail to turn up for this one, as it is one of the principal events.

Competitors in B, C, and D classes will receive allowances of 3, 5 and 7

points respectively, on the total aggregate of the three ranges. This competition will be shot off on Sunday at 1 p.m. sharp instead of 1.30 as previously notified for the first squad. The second and third squads also will follow half an hour earlier.

Fete Trianon Drawings

The drawing of Mme. Wilden's lottery took place yesterday afternoon at the offices of the International Savings Society in the presence of Messrs. Wilden and Wade with the following result:

First prize, No. 393—An evening cloak from Jeanne Lauvin Paris.
Second prize, No. 72—A lace table cover.
Third prize, No. 41—An embroidered table cloth with 12 serviettes.
Fourth prize, No. 19—A gentleman's gold watch.
Fifth prize, No. 229—O'V painting.

FIGHTING IN SHENSI CONTINUES UNABATED

Schools Closed, Few Shops Open And Business Suspended In Fear Of Looters

China Press Correspondence

Sianfu, Shensi, April 21.—The situation in the province of Shensi continues very much unsettled. During the last week of March there was considerable friction between the Honan soldiers and the local troops. Honanese about 2,000 in number who had accompanied Civil Governor Liu to the province from Honan receive better pay than those belonging to Military Governor Chen. Every evening at dusk each side in the city is under obligation to send one man to the city wall to watch while the main body of the soldiers sleep. Schools are still closed and have been since December 10 of last year. Stores are slowly opening up but most of their better grade of goods are hidden away and not displayed.

From reports here it seems that the Civil Governor has not ordered here by Peking but has come by invitation from Governor Chen and there has been, it is said, friction between these two men for Civil Governor Liu advises receiving Colonel Hu Li-seng, who now holds the territory north of the Wei River, back into Shensi while the military governor does not feel free to do so. April 8 Military Governor Chen led all of the local troops and some 500 Honanese troops out the east gate and at Wei Nan-hsien, 130 li east of the city, crossed the river and is now fighting with Goh Glen's men. Although reports are somewhat conflicting it seems that for the first week of fighting the Governor made headway but just at this writing the revolutionary soldiers are getting the upper hand. Several hundred men have been killed. Colonel Hu Li-seng evidently is in touch with the southern provinces for his territory is also called Gihg Gwoh.

While it seems that Shensi is dependent upon outside provinces for its supply of ammunition, those north make bullets and load them at San Yuen and Fuh Ping and thus while the supply in Shensi has been decreasing the revolutionaries have been getting supplied these several weeks. April 15 the writer left Sian for north of the Wei River. When we were within a few li of the river crossing some troops belonging to the Shensi government shot and killed one of our cart mules. This was done without first asking for passports or even

before they knew that we intended crossing the river for they had not so much as challenged us when from behind some buildings about twenty shots were fired and our leading baggage mule dropped dead. It was wholly irregular. Later some Honanese troops acknowledged that they had shot the mule and gave us the card of their captain. Our country's flag was displayed on the cart and the troops say that they saw it—but then anyone can make a flag, they said. Evidently they thought that when they fired all connected with the four carts would run and hide and leave mules and baggage as a present to them, the same as the people run from the towns and villages when the robbers or soldiers are about to loot it and fire a few shots outside the gate. Instead of running away the driver of a mule cart took a flag and waving it ran straight for the men who fired. They acted confused, acknowledged that it was not just the thing to do and then tried to explain.

North of the River Wei while things are far from peaceful still it seems that the soldiers are under control fully as well as the governor's troops. Both sides have to eat and so money is extracted from whoever has a little but the people live in fear of tomorrow and what it may bring. Good mules and horses, hardly in charge of the soldiers, hardly dare be allowed on the road for they are almost sure to fall prey to some soldier or robber.

Crops seem to be normal.

Dutch Paper Criticises Agreement With Berlin

Says Germany Has Won Diplomatic Victory Similar To Those In Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 6.—Commenting on the statement made by the Dutch Foreign Minister yesterday that the Mandag Oostenblad says that German diplomacy has won in Holland a success similar to those which General Hoffmann and Field Marshal von Eichhorn win every day in the East. It complains that the statement made by the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jonkhoeur Loudon, is obscure with regard to Dutch control over German traffic on the Limburg railway.

Portugal's Airmen Are Highest Paid Of Fighting Men

Lieutenant Pilot Gets \$26 A Day, Whereas American Captain Receives Only \$12

By Henry G. Wales

Paris, March 1.—Portuguese aviators are the highest paid fighting men in the world, lieutenant-pilots receiving an equivalent of \$26 a day. There are a number of Portuguese officers in both the British and the French aviation service, and they receive the difference between the pay allotted them by the army they are with and the allowance made by the Portuguese Government.

So far no Portuguese cadet has been put into the field, but after the youths now in training receive their brevets as pilots it is expected they will be formed into separate units and will be attached to the Portuguese Expeditionary Force which holds a small sector in Flanders, between the Belgian and British

troops. French aeroplanes will be used by the Portuguese. Portuguese pilots must pay for the upkeep of their machines out of their salaries, but this still leaves them a sum far in excess of what aviators in other armies receive. American pilots are the next highest paid to the Portuguese, but a captain in the United States Army will receive only \$12 a day. A lieutenant in the French aviation service earns a little more than a dollar a day, and English pilots get a pound and a certain extra allowance. French "aces" earn a good deal of money in excess of what they are officially paid, however, as the various aeroplane manufacturers allow them certain sums for every German machine they bring down, and besides that, magnets, carburetor and tire manufacturers offer cash prizes.

WELL, WE DID, TOO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 7.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times cables that the Chinese press states that Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in Peking, visited the Chinese Premier and offered the mediation of Japan between the North and South and Baron Hayashi is going to Canton to interview the South.

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The China Press

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WEATHER

Misty, overcast and gloomy weather in
our regions. Moderate monsoon in
the South. Cyclonic circulation
followed with strong Northerly
winds on the coasts of Korea and
in the Northern districts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 9, 1918

China Under Review

It has been said, when speaking of Chinese civilization, "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." However apt such an expression might have been in the misty past, when China lay in a sluggish trance, it scarcely applies to her now. A year in China is now almost always certain to be crowded with eventful happenings. Taking the year 1911 as the point where the Chinese people really roused themselves from their moral torpor, we see that each successive year has been pregnant with great events. The year 1911 gave birth to the Revolution. The following year witnessed the abdication of a dynasty that had ruled over the Chinese for nearly three centuries. In 1913 occurred the Yangtze Valley revolt, otherwise known as the Second Revolution. In the year following, the present world conflict broke out, reacting on China in many ways. The succeeding year saw Yuan Shih-kai embark on his imperial enterprise. In the next year, one of the greatest figures in Chinese history, this same Yuan Shih-kai, passed away. Last year saw the entrance of China into the war of nations, and the present year, which is still young, is witnessing continued domestic strife in this country calculated to lead to far-reaching results for China unless she wakes up in time to realize the nature of the internal and external dangers besetting her on every hand. Perhaps in no other country in the world do events move so strangely and mysteriously as they do in China, and we should not feel greatly astonished if more surprises are sprung on us before the Chinese Republic has aged another year.

The speech delivered on Tuesday evening by the chairman of the China Association at the annual meeting of that body, reproduced in yesterday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS, reminds one afresh what an eventful period was the year 1917, and, incidentally, of the sins of commission and omission on the part of the ruling authorities of this country. The chairman of the association told his hearers plainly that the benefits, which it was justifiable to anticipate would accrue to the Allied cause from China's entry into the war, had not been realized; on the other hand, China herself had benefited very considerably.

The strongest representations had been made to her to take steps to put a stop to enemy trading and to curtail enemy propaganda and it had been pointed out that the only really effective method of dealing with the question was to deport all enemy subjects—until this was done nothing would prevent Chinese from dealing with the Germans, working in with them to keep their trade going and putting them in a position to take up the threads again as soon as the war is over, nor could enemy propagandists be effectively checked by any less stringent measures.

The Chairman was voicing the sentiment of a large body of responsible business men, both foreign and Chinese, when he affirmed that China's internal disorders were deplorable in the extreme and that she seemed incapable of effectively dealing with them, although this latter view is debatable, as it is open to question whether the Chinese Government is really incapable of effectively dealing with internal disorders or is unwilling to do so for selfish political reasons.

In addition to her political troubles, China has, during the past year, suffered from a variety of unwelcome visitations in the shape of floods, pestilence and famine. The condition created by the floods in Chihli was appalling. Plague showed itself in the northern provinces and threatened to spread south. Happily it was checked at Nanking before it became epidemic, chiefly owing to the untiring efforts of doctors of all nationalities.

cannot be too strongly impressed on the Chinese Government in this connection that mere temporary alleviation of suffering entailed by famine, flood and pestilence is neither true charity nor economically sound. The ends both of charity and economic well-being would be satisfied if steps were taken to prevent these evils so far as it is possible to prevent them by human agencies. This would be the most merciful and cheapest course in the long run.

The chairman in his interesting address touched on a variety of important subjects, such as China tea prohibition, income-tax for British subjects, war propaganda, the future of British trade, Customs Tariff Revision, trade marks in China and the Chihli Floods Relief Fund. He omitted one subject which should receive the attention of the Association—the question of brigandage, which directly impinges on trade and commerce. We have no doubt that the committee of the association will see the necessity of making strong representations to the Chinese Government to proceed in earnest with the task of suppressing organized brigandage. The present is China's opportunity to put her house in order, as the chairman pointed out. Financially China has never been better off, owing to the large increase in the revenue derived from the Salt Gabelle, the high rate of exchange which has enabled her to pay the Boxer Indemnities at a greatly reduced cost in silver, and the later suspension of payment of the Boxer Indemnities. China has not shown any initiative in the matter of letting Germany know that she is in the war in Europe, although she is an ally of Great Britain and the United States, and if she has not sufficient spirit and patriotism to put forward some measure of energy to rehabilitate herself by putting her own house in order, the fault will be hers only. We agree with the chairman of the China Association when he says: "Until China has got rid of the mismanagement and graft which permeate the whole of her political system, she cannot take advantage of her opportunity." The opportunity is unexcelled.

Correspondence

An Appeal To Lancastrians

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—May I beg for space in your columns to remind my fellow Lancastrians of the special effort being made this week to collect subscriptions for the British Government five percent War Loan?

For the triumphant winning of the war and the vindication of Right against Might, two things are essential—Men and Money. There are good and sufficient reasons why those of us who are left in Shanghai cannot offer personal service, but we can put up our dollars, and do it with a cheerful heart, even though at the cost of some self-sacrifice, when we remember that if the tyranny now seeking to enslave the earth gains its ends dollars will be of no use to us, and this good old world no place for a white man to live in.

But I know that the men of Lancashire, aye, and their womenfolk too, will ably do their part in seconding the efforts of the Tank Committee. I am, Sir,

Yours etc.,

W. N. C. Allen,

President, Association of Lancastrians in China, Shanghai, May 8, 1918.

A Chance For The Irish

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—With reference to the recent meeting of the St. Patrick's Society in Shanghai, and to the Irish question in general, I am of the opinion that where Irishmen object to joining the British army, and oppose having conscription forced upon them, they might be given a chance to join the American army. I am quite sure that thousands of them would be only too glad to join hands with their fellow countrymen of the U.S.A.

The writer of this letter calls every Irishman of whatever creed to flock to the flag of the country which opened her arms and received their forebears to her bosom when they were driven from their homes by persecution. There are thousands of their countrymen under that noble banner of freedom, who are ready to give their lives sooner than see that flag insulted, and Irishmen can be sure that if they die in defence of that flag they won't be buried in a pauper's grave and their wives and children will not be left destitute. Irishmen have no cause to refuse to give their lives to the land that is today, as in years gone by, sheltering thousands of Ireland's sons and daughters.

All true Irishmen should think of what the American flag has meant to them in the past, and what it has meant to Cuba and the Philippines, small nations formerly under the heel of tyrants.

The Cubans and Filipinos today are ready to march under that banner that made them free and lifted them from slavery and misrule. Why can't the Irish be given the same glorious privilege?

Yours truly,

An Irish American.

Nanking, May 7, 1918.

Peking Day By Day

A Census Of Bandits

A certain foreigner has taken a census of bandits in the different provinces and the numbers are as follows: In Shantung, bandit leader Shih Tien-chen with 2,000 followers, Fan Yu-lin with 7,000 followers, Yu Shan-hel with 6,000 followers, Kuo An with 2,000 followers, Ku Teh-lin with 2,000 followers; in Shensi, Fan Lao-brh with 2,000 followers, Kuo Chin with 3,000 followers, Lu Chan-kuei with 2,000 followers; in Anhwei, Yu Shiao-shih with 3,000 followers, Kung Lao-ta with 1,000 followers, Tang Ma-kun with 2,000 followers; in Hunan, Hsu Tso-lu with 3,000 followers; in Fukien, Kao Tai-pao with 1,000 followers and Lin Lan-kai with 2,000 followers.

Indemnity Claim for the Kiangkwan

The China Merchants' Steamship Company has telegraphed to the Ministry of Communications, laying a claim of one million and two hundred thousand dollars as indemnity for the loss of the Kiangkwan. The Company declares that although the Kiangkwan was rather an old ship, its engines were still in good working condition and its hull was strongly built.

In this connection it is learned that the family of Mr. Lu Tien-yuan, former Civil Governor of Hupeh, was also on board the ill-starred ship, when the collision took place. Up to the present no intelligence has been received concerning their whereabouts, and it is believed that they must have been lost in the disaster.

Has Lu Yung-ting Really Died?

According to the Japanese News Agency, the Government has received from its detectives a report confirming the death of Lu Yung-ting which was rumored but denied by Southern leaders. The report says that Lu was so exasperated by the recapture of Yochow and Changsha that he was suddenly taken ill again. He went to Wuchow for treatment but after a few days died of blood spitting. This statement is from a person who saw Lu take his last breath and is said to be reliable in every respect.

The Japanese Demands

At last Thursday's Cabinet meeting all the Ministers were present to discuss the Japanese demands. Before the discussion commenced a report was read about the progress of the negotiations and the opinions expressed by the deputies of both sides. Then the matter was taken up for discussion but no decision was arrived at. The question of publishing the demands was also touched upon. Regarding this, several Ministers suggested that the Japanese demands must be made known to the public in order to remove the fear and suspicion occasioned in Chinese and foreign circles, whilst some strongly objected to such an action by the Government and preferred to maintain secrecy. No result was therefore obtained regarding this point.

Japanese Civil Administration In Shantung

According to a report Japan has promised the Government to abolish their civil offices in Shantung on the condition that China opens all the important places in Shantung as commercial ports. It is said that the Government is going to accept this demand of the Japanese, but the Japanese will abolish their civil offices in Shantung only after China has actually opened the commercial ports.

The Election Of Parliament

The date for the election of the Members of Parliament is drawing near, and the Bureau for the Preparation of the Parliament has been doing its best to hasten the preparatory works. It is found that the election in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuen is impossible on account of the opposition of the rebels; and that in Shensi and Hunan it is also difficult on account of the disturbed conditions in every district. In order to meet the requirements of the time limit the authorities have suggested to hold the election of the M. P.'s in these seven provinces in Peking, as in the case of Mongolian or Tibet M. P.'s; and the important officials of these provinces residing in the capital are being consulted.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang Criticizes The Government

It is stated that Dr. Wu Ting-fang and others have despatched a telegram to the Government severely criticizing the latter regarding the Japanese demands. Dr. Wu is said to have said that the civil war between the North and the South is purely a domestic question and can be easily solved by ourselves; and that there is no reason why the Government should be willing to make a second Korea or Annam of China on account of internal dissension.

Officially, however, it has not yet been possible to ascertain whether Dr. Wu has actually sent such a telegram.

Premier Exhorts Troops To Recover Lost Ground

Upon receipt of the news of the fall of Yihshien, Premier Tuan Chih-jai ordered a number of telegrams to be sent to the commanders at the front instructing them to recapture the city and exercise stricter discipline among the soldiers. By his order the Joint Office of the Board of General Staff and the Ministry of War has telegraphed to the commanders at the front informing of the plans of the Government to despatch reinforcements to them and advising them not to be discouraged by their recent defeat. Commander Chang Tso-shang has been ordered to lead his brigade from Hankow to strengthen the second expeditionary force in Hunan.

The Danish Minister And The Japanese Loan

Owing to the report that the Government has newly concluded a loan of \$20,000,000 with the Japanese pledging the Telegraph Administration of the whole country as security, the Danish Minister in Peking has asked the Government to state whether this report is true, as during the Yuan Shih-kai's regime the Government had contracted several loans with Danish firms which were also secured with the Telegraph Administration.

Military Plans

The Military Conference continued its meeting on Thursday and the new plans of the Government forces to relieve Eastern Hunan and clear the Southern troops from Hunan provinces were finally decided after a two days' sitting. Immediately after the conference a number of telegrams were despatched to General Tso Kun and the Commanders and officials at the front. General Tuan Chi-kwei also called on the President immediately after the meeting had terminated and reported the plans to him. According to a general outline of the plan, the Fengtien troops under the command of General Hsu Shu-cheng are to hasten to the front, Generals Ni Shih-chung and Chen Kwang-yuan are ordered to despatch reinforcements to western Kiangsi to reinforce the Pinghsiang forces and to make an attack on the right. The 2nd expeditionary force is to carry out an attack from the left. The 1st expeditionary force is to act on the defensive temporarily so that the whole strength of the Government forces can be used to recover eastern Hunan, but they have to hold on to Henghsiang without fall until reinforcements reach them, when the Government troops will again make a general advance.

Ni Shih-chung Wants To Fight

General Ni Shih-chung, Tachun of Anhwei, sent a long telegram to the Government last week stating that as the second expeditionary force has met with failure in Hunan other troops should be ordered to proceed to the front at full speed. He also offers to go to the front personally to direct the troops against the enemy.

Yunnan Troops Pour Into Kwangtung

The Government is in receipt of telegraphic advices to the effect that upwards of thirty battalions of Yunnan troops have poured into the north of Kwangtung and are scattering themselves over Lianshan, Pinghsing, Chukiang, Yungchang, Jenhua, Chihsing and other districts. They are well supplied with funds and are ready for action.

British Delegates In Sinkiang

It is understood that having received instructions from his home Government to send delegates to Sinkiang to investigate the movements of Russians there, Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, has approached the Government requesting that some Chinese delegates be despatched to accompany the British delegates to make joint investigations in Sinkiang. It is stated that the Government has already complied with the request of the British Minister.

Miscellaneous

The students of the Peking Normal School are on a strike against their authorities and have presented to the Ministry of Education a petition enumerating their supposed grievances.

By order of the financial authorities, banknotes of 20, 60 and 80 copper cent will be issued for circulation.

According to the Kuomintang Pao, the President is suffering from a sore eye but attends his office as usual.

Mr. Yuan Shih-fu, a cousin of the late Yuan Shih-kai, has arrived in Peking. He was a high official in

the Manchu regime but retired from politics while his cousin was in power. His presence in the capital attracts no little attention.

The Chinese Consul-General at Vladivostok and the Captain of the Haiyung have jointly requested the Government to despatch another warship to that port to assist them.

Mr. Kao Er-chien, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been on sick leave lately, has tendered his resignation to the Government. It is said that his resignation will be accepted and that Mr. Chen Lu, who has been acting for him, will be appointed to succeed him.

Counterfeited banknotes are being circulated in Peking. They bear a picture of Yuan Shih-kai and resemble the Government banknotes issued in the second year of the Chinese Republic. The policemen are on the alert for the forgers.

According to advice from Hongkong the Southwest is contemplating to establish a big arsenal to increase the output of arms and munitions. Their plan is to improve and expand the Canton arsenal with funds contributed by the five southwestern provinces, namely Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Hunan.

A foreign report states that at the request of the Consul, of the Allied Powers in Chengtu, Gen. Hsiung Ke-wu has consented to intern the Germans and Austrians in Chungking and Chengtu, Szechuen.

When Tan Yen-kai was Shengchang of Hunan, he made a contract with a Japanese firm mortgaging the Shikoushan mines to the Japanese. Now the Japanese Minister asks the Government to force the contract, saying that the firm has paid Tan \$250,000 for 60,000,000 tons of ore. The Foreign Office will make an investigation before giving an answer.

Private advices received from Changsha indicate that fresh trouble is brewing for that city. The Northern soldiers are said to be clearing out and making for Yochow again; the people are very anxious and even the Consuls are uneasy. A gunboat was telegraphed for, but already there was an American boat on the way up.

French Coast Resort Now U.S. Hospital Center

Many of the picturesque little Summer resorts that dot the French coast on the English Channel between Cherbourg and Calais have been taken over by the French Government for hospital purposes.

The hotels, theaters, and dwellings have been transformed into hospital wards, and the gay crowds that once occupied them have been superseded by war-broken men in "blues"—that strange, ill-fitting garb of the convalescent—Red Cross nurses, and soldiers in khaki.

It is in one of these little resorts that United States Reserve Base Hospital No. 2 is located. This hospital, which cares for hundreds of wounded British soldiers, is in charge of the Presbyterian Hospital Unit, which sailed from New York for France last May. The unit numbers about 200, including physicians, nurses, ambulance drivers, and orderlies. The following description of the Summer resort wherein the unit is quartered is contained in Dooties, a weekly paper published by the hospital staff.

"There used to be a promenade 'somewhere in France.' On one side, at either end of a row of French houses of varied designs of architecture, were two buildings which stood out prominently, noticeable not because of their structure, but because they abounded with life, young and wholesome. One of these buildings was the hotel, well kept and well patronized.

"The other was the casino, with its cafe and little theater. On the other side of the promenade was the sea, with its beach of round, smooth stones. The side of the valley in which the town lay projected in rocky formation out into the sea, thus enclosing the beach and the promenade in a picturesque little hollow that defied description. Far out at sea several fishing smacks were always in evidence, while close at hand the young people disported themselves in the surf. The promenade itself was a kaleidoscope of Summer costumes.

"But now all is changed. The hotel is still there, but its former splendor is gone. The building is well filled, but not for choice, for the former hotel is now a hospital and the lodging is paid for with blood. The Casino, too, has been converted into a hospital, and where once the audience sat, care free and gay, are now many rows of beds. On the stage even, where used to appear the hero of many a play, are real heroes in a far grimmer play.

"The grandeur of the sea with its rocky boundaries will never change, but now it is the scene of camouflaged ships of strange design, over which hover airplanes and dirigibles. The beach is no more frequented by pleasure seekers, but remains only as a reminder of happier days. Solitary figures in 'blues' stroll along the promenade, and once in a while a busy orderly darts out of the Casino on his way to deliver a message.

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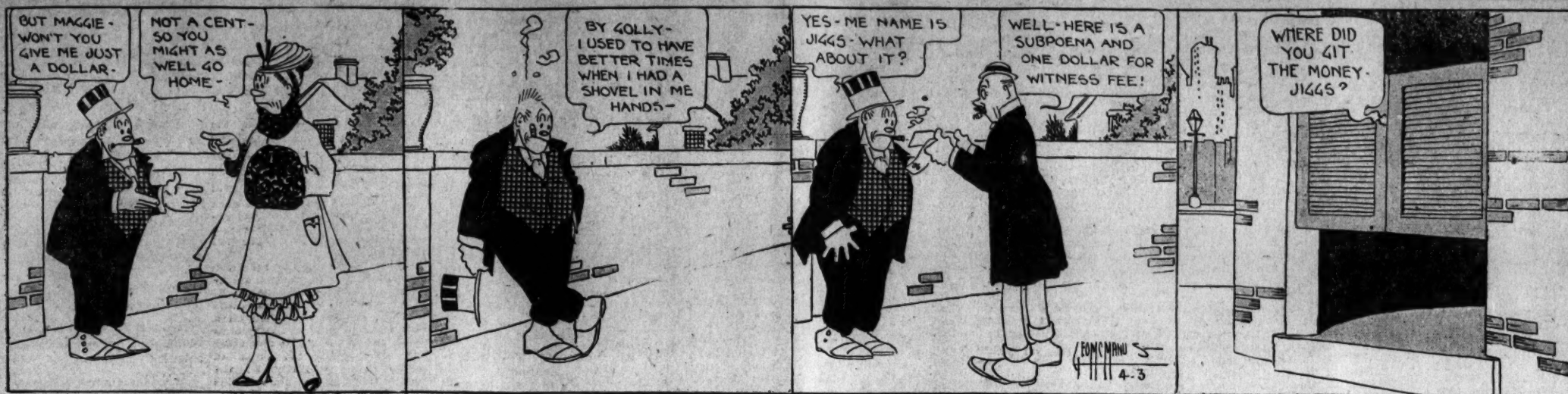
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
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Leisure Hour

Germany Takes The Lid Off

By Lovat Fraser

(Daily Mail)

The Germans have entered Odessa and the Turks have retaken Erzerum. There can be little doubt that German forces will soon be in Petrograd and that a military occupation of Finland is in contemplation.

As matters stand, Eastern Europe lies completely at the mercy of the enemy. I feel that the people of this country do not even now fully appreciate the tremendous change which the collapse of Russia has wrought in the war situation.

False analogies are being derived from history in order to furnish soothing syrup for the public. Mr. Balfour dealt the other day with one such error. He pointed out that no true parallel can be drawn between the French Revolution and the Russian Revolution.

It is equally false to seek consolation from Napoleon's invasion of Russia. Napoleon did not destroy either the Tsardom or the Russian Army, but today Russia is without

any discernible unifying factor or any rallying point. The falsest analogy of all is to tell this country that Pitt had to face worse times than ours, which may be good enough for the music-halls, but will make no impression upon students of history. We are confronting the most inhuman, soulless, and barbaric organisation which the earth has ever known, backed by the limitless resources of science, and having for its objects the domination of the human race and the practical enslavement of unnumbered millions. Napoleon was a trifle compared to the present menace. Pitt's leisurely task was a feather-weight compared to the terrific burden now imposed upon the Allied Governments. We have got to overcome Germany though we starve, though we walk in rags, though we lose our substance, though our land is rendered desolate. That is the truth which must be burned into

the soul of the British nation, for if we do not defeat Germany in the field we shall in any case starve and walk in rags and see our land made the abomination of desolation for evermore.

What has brought about the new and more somber phase into which the war is passing? The answer is found in the "peace" treaty forced upon the craven Bolsheviks. Brest-Litovsk the Germans took the lid off and shoved us the hell they were preparing for mankind. The German General Staff brushed aside the "peace" speeches, the troops marched forward to fresh conquests, and henceforward there can be no pretence. Make no mistake. By that treaty the Germans told us that they mean a fight to the death. They aim at the creation of a gigantic autocracy based upon slavery. In the north they are stretching out their hand towards the Arctic seas. Finland becomes their appanage, and they even hope to grab the coalfields of Spitzbergen. From the North Cape to the Black Sea they are creating a row of subordinate States which they will dominate and control. "But how does this affect me?" says the worker on the Clyde. "I don't know much about Poland, I am not sure where the Ukraine is, and I am not interested in the Baltic or the Black Sea." These huge conquests affect this country thus: If Germany is undefeated, and is therefore able to retain her new possessions, she will create a system of slave labor which will imperil the position of workers everywhere. She will have access to unlimited supplies of coal and iron and timber and corn and oil, she can raise conscript armies sufficient to overwhelm the West next time, and she can prepare for the new war which she is constantly talking of even now. She can extend her tentacles into Asia and threaten our position in India. If the war map in Eastern Europe were left as it is today, Germany at the end of the war would have gained such a supremacy that she could soon do what she liked with the nations of the West.

That is why we must fight on. We must take the long view and look to the future, and not hug to ourselves the thought that anyway the Germans are still rather short of food and strained to the uttermost. What really lies at the back of all our anxiety about the possible German penetration of Siberia? It is not so much the dairy produce of Omsk and the wheat of Tomsk, not even the munition dumps of Vladivostok, but far more the knowledge, familiar to our statesmen, that Germany hopes, after reducing Russia to vassalage, to establish herself in a dominating position over the myriads and the illimitable resources of China. I may be told that this is a wild dream? I reply—Is India a dream?

Such extensions of power lie in the future, and can never be realised if Allied arms triumph in the end. I would even be inclined to say that we shall see no effective German penetration of Russian Central Asia along the Trans-Caspian Railway for some time to come. But Persia is another matter. With the Germans at Odessa and the Turks at Batum, we must expect mobile enemy forces of limited strength to be entering Persia before very long and trying to stir up strife on the borderland of Afghanistan. We ought to be devising steps to prevent the enemy from overrunning Persia. We shall have to look to our right flank and our long communications in Mesopotamia, where our position is none too comfortable; and even in Palestine we shall certainly not see the campaign continue like a triumphal march.

I have written of grave matters, but let us turn to the brighter side also. I read somewhere on Saturday an extract from a German newspaper which said that in spite of all advances in the East the German public still persisted in looking anxiously towards the western front. No wonder. They see the mighty Armies of Great Britain and France in grim and resolute array, the Army of Italy reorganised and glowing with fresh hope, and millions of the ardent manhood of the United States steadily preparing for that great day of reckoning which Germany cannot escape, when she will be called to account for all her foul

barbarities. These are the unalterable factors in the war which must determine its outcome. Though the immediate outlook may seem dark, I hold firmly to the belief that mankind is not meant to pass under the heels of a race of megalomaniacs.

The war can only end in one of two ways. Either the Allies will triumph and the menace of German world-domination will be smashed, or hostilities

will drag on until this era of civilisation perishes, as other civilisations have perished to the cry: "Destruction cometh; it cometh out of the north." The one thing absolutely certain is that the Prussian autocracy will never be allowed to triumph. Better even that civilisation should perish than that the sun should rise upon a world enslaved; but if we have faith we shall win through.

Pacifists Like Unregenerate Prodigal Sons

By the Rev. John H. Denson

Is it the pacifists' country? He often talks about it as though it were. Sometimes, perhaps, he calls it God's country when he comes back from a trip abroad, but he is usually fairly positive about it being his country. It belongs to him; does he then belong to it? If there is anything in logic, relationships are mutual. Have you, friend Pacifist, ever considered this fact?

If you have a claim upon this country that will stand in international law, a claim this country would recognise if you should be in Turkey or Persia or Japan, a claim that might pull you out of unjust imprisonment, has it not an equal claim upon you? Are you putting your powers to their best use for your country? That young prodigal son in the New Testament was not putting his powers to their best use, though he imagined he was. His eyes were focussed upon the fact that his father's house and a certain portion of his father's money belonged to him. That inextinguishable truth, the mutuality of relationship, he had not learned. His perceptive powers were not rightly focussed.

Have you the bad habit, common among some Americans, of looking upon the country as belonging to the American people for their own benefit, but which shuts its eyes to the logical corollary that the American people belong to it? You may have been born here, possibly you are a foreigner, you may be a Christian or anti-Christian, but in any case you are welcome to share the benefits of America and to become a citizen and to cast a vote that may control its destinies. Have you instituted comparisons—have you asked yourself what you would have developed into had you been born in Russia, Poland, or Armenia, today under the power of the Germans and their allies, the Turks? Have you figured up what it means to you in this stupendous crisis that it is America which is your country instead of Armenia?

I know that there is a phase of pacifism with which all fair-minded men are bound to have a profound sympathy. This does not mean that it can be tolerated. In a time like this, when we are fighting not only for righteousness as we conceive of righteousness, but for the existence of our organised and inspired humanity, even such pacifism must be sternly dealt with. We must handle it as we would a member of our family who in his abnormal concentration of scientific purpose persists in loading his pockets with delicate vials full of the most fatal bacilli. I refer to the man who is a pacifist because he believes that Christ forbade war.

It is case of deadlock between righteousness and righteousness, between loyalty and loyalty. In brief, a paradox—a collision between two forces that seem irreconcilable, but are not. Every man cannot solve a moral paradox, but if he cannot he is bound to recognise that it is a paradox and to shut his mouth until he understands. Not a great while ago a much honored minister said to his people: "The time is past when we can assert that Jesus Christ did not mean what he said." Well, Christians generally can have no doubt about that point. But the sayings of Jesus are saying delivered in popular language to the men and women about him under the most varying circumstances. Circumstances alter cases. Cases necessarily alter statements.

When, during the civil war, a General commanding our forces gave the imperative order: "If any man hauls down the American flag shoot him on the spot," he was not laying down a universal principle. He had not the faintest notion that any one would be so oblivious of common sense as to shoot a faithful soldier of his army for furling the colors at night under a prodigious gale. All men of force and practical

ity are paradoxical after this fashion, so was the Christ; result—His words delivered under various circumstances cannot be forced into a universal principle. "Put your sword into its sheath," He said, "for all they that take the sword shall perish by the sword." "He that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one." "Peace I leave with you." Think not that I am come to send peace on earth, I am come not to send peace but a sword."

Practical directions these and necessarily paradoxical. The man that confounds the two and tries to put his practical directions into the form of universal principles is a fool and as a guide a failure—he talks in Bolshevik terms. The disciples of Christ did not misunderstand him. They gladly received Roman centurians and soldiers into their ranks. Christ did at times utter universal principles—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy soul, with all thy mind and thy strength, and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, and also thou shalt love thy enemies," another universal principle.

But no opposition could be more stern, no enmity more deadly than that which He poured out upon the hypocritical leaders of His time. It was war to the knife. He laid bare their hideous hypocrisy, their moral and mental impossibility as the representatives of divine law. He attacked their thievish traffic in the temple court. This was no word-battle. With a scourge in His hands He drove their minions before Him, overturned the tables of the money-changers, saying: "You have made my Father's house a den of thieves." He knew it was a life and death battle. He must not only be killed but tortured and disgraced. He saw what was coming to Him from the first, yet He repeated His attack a second time. It was the direct gaze of battle and they took it up. Death with shame and torture was the only weapon with which they could down this terrible antagonist. He was no pacifist. He hated, but He loved—He wept over the men who were destroying themselves. It was absurd to say, "I hate the crime, but I love the man." The man is the crime. We have been too much blinded, self-confused, by our version of this business. The very essence of

the crime is in the fact that the man himself did it, that it was his own purpose. It is this which makes him deserve punishment. To doubt this is to undermine the very ground of justice and judgment—without this there can be no ill desert.

If the Pharisees were not possessed of a free-will and a conscience which they had sophisticated and damned by their own choice for their own advantage, then the things that Christ said about them were a cruel lie. Christ recognised that He owed a duty to human government and to human law—all men owe it. But if ever any man owed it to our own nation, whose loyal citizens we have sworn to be, above all do we owe it in this conflict with a robber nation that is seeking to overthrow and possess for itself the property and rights of other nations.

In the name of the righteous Judge of all the earth let us have no thought but to fight side by side with our Allies. Not for mere selfish reasons, not merely because if France and England were beaten our whole Atlantic Coast would be open to the Germans as Belgium and Northern France are now open to them, but for very shame's sake and for the fear of God let us have but one thought—to save not ourselves only, but liberal civilisation and constitutional government from the fate of Belgium and Armenia and Northern France!

A Cigarette

Two soft arms that are gleaming white,
Under the shade of a rose-red light:
Two small coffees and two liqueurs
(The yellow for me, the green one
hers);
Two slim fingers that half forget

They are holding a Turkish cigarette;
Two red lips that pretend to pout
Because her cigarette's just gone out:
And two dark eyes that upon me shine
As she leans to light it again at mine!

Dreams, all dreams! They pass, and
I wake
In the trenches, fighting for England's
sake
P. C.

Mr. Gerard's Prediction

Mr. James W. Gerard, ex-United States Ambassador to Germany, has been discussing prophecies that the German people will revolt against militarism and so end the war.

"There is no possibility of a revolution in Germany until after the war," he states (according to a telegram from the New York correspondent of the Daily Express), "and then only if the war is a German failure."

"When the men in the ranks who have suffered horrible distress in the trenches come back—unless it is with a German victory—they will rise and throw out the rulers as a failure."

"And if they do rise, then," said the ex-Ambassador with emphasis, "because of their greater beastliness, which excels that of all the other people of the earth, they will make the French revolution look like a Methodist Sunday school picnic. 'It is because the military party realise this,' adds Mr. Gerard, 'that they are willing to fight on in the hope of ultimate victory.'"

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HUNAN AGAIN IN TERROR AS FIGHTING IS RENEWED

Northern Troops Retreating
Leaderless And Population Is
Fearful Of More Looting

China Press Correspondence

Changsha, Hunan, May 3.—With the taking of the seals of military and civil government by General Chang Ching-yao, it was to be supposed that Hunan would settle down to accept a military regime as occurred in 1913, when Admiral Tang Hsiang-min came as Tsuchun. The expectation seemed all the more reasonable when it was made known that the military occupation of Hunan was to proceed southwards along four routes. The first, at the extreme East, the troops entering from Kiangsi via Ping-tung and proceeding south through Liling, Yuhshien and Chaling; the second, directly south from Changsha through Hengshan and Hingchow; the third, going southwest from Changsha through Sianghsiang and Paochin; the fourth, at the extreme west of the province.

Up to a week ago the campaign was said to be progressing well. Suddenly—perhaps due to the restlessness in Shantung which caused the Assembly there to recall Tsuchun Chang Hui-chi from his anti-Hunane campaign—the Shantung troops became inactive on the eastern front, the southern troops advanced north and Yuhshien and Liling became centers of much fighting, with the balance of success in favor of the south. Liling was looted and parts of the city burned. Then Hengchow was surrounded by southern troops and now General Wu Pei-fu of the third division finds himself there, cut off from the north by southern troops, that have marched west from Yuhshien and intercepted his line.

Meanwhile the "An Wu" troops, largely from Anhui, who were driven out last November and returned to Changsha in March with General Chang Ching-yao, are now retreating towards Yochow in large numbers, disarmed, leaderless, unpaid and discouraged.

We are told today that many northern soldiers, when made prisoners, have had the trigger finger of the right hand cut off, and a brand put on the chest or on the arm saying "Never again enter Hunan." They have been warned that if ever again found in Hunan in a military capacity they would be executed.

The city of Changsha is therefore full of tension because of fear lest more retreating by the northern army may mean looting and fire.

Business is slack, schools are running half-heartedly in most cases and there is general apprehension. A change must come, or things will surely become serious. It is questionable whether General Chang can control the situation.

INQUEST ON MR. STANION

Death resulting from a bullet wound self-inflicted while deceased was of unsound mind was the verdict returned by Coroner G. W. King at the inquest into the death of Mr. W. K. Stanion, held yesterday in the British Police Court. Mr. Stanion was found dead at his residence, 25 Wong Ka Shaw Gardens, Friday afternoon, with a bullet wound in his head and a rifle beside him.

Dr. E. D. Jackson said that when he was called to the residence of the deceased, he found him lying on the floor in the trunk room in the attic, with a large wound on the top of his head. A further examination was made on the following day at the mortuary and witness found another large wound in the roof of the mouth. The rifle must have been placed in the mouth and fired.

Mr. Stanion, testified to the effect that the latter was greatly disappointed before he died and suffered very much from depression. He had hopes of getting a certain situation but this fell through. A letter written by Mr. Stanion was found on the dining room table. Also, said the witness, deceased had not been in good health.

Allies Join For Red Cross Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

Everard Fraser, Consul-General for Great Britain. "It has not only bound the Allied nations together, but it has brought the members of those nations closer and closer together so that the enterprises of one nation have the support of the others. There is no better enterprise than the Red Cross and on behalf of the British community I welcome the American Red Cross to Shanghai and feel sure that we shall all give it whatever support we possibly can."

Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court spoke of the great things which unity and co-operation among the Allied forces have done in frustrating the great German offensive launched last March and expressed gratification over the indications of this unity and co-operation evidenced by the meeting.

"That spirit," he said, "is the thing needed all along the line. I am glad to see it started here and I cannot but think that the results of it will reach beyond the war."

Consul-General Wilden paid a sincere tribute to the work of the American Red Cross in the war.

the war," he said, "the American Red Cross was at work in France. In a certain sector in Alsace nearly all the ambulance drivers were young Americans. Many of them have been killed for, as you know, the Red Cross is a favorite target of the Germans. In Paris there is a very big American hospital and there is a well known lady of society, an American lady, who has come to be known as the 'Beautiful Sister.' Many a wounded man has called for the 'Beautiful Sister' to hold his hand during his hours of pain. We Frenchmen are apt to generalize perhaps, but we like to think that the beautiful face of that lady is the face of America herself."

Now that America has thrown her mighty sword into the balance it is fitting that the Americans of Shanghai do all in their power to aid the men who are fighting. I feel sure that they will not fail in the task."

Mr. O. M. Green spoke briefly of the benefits to be gained by arousing of a competitive spirit which would tend to make the various nationalities more active in aiding their respective Red Cross Societies.

A fiery call to action was sounded by Mr. J. K. Sague, American delegate to the Tariff Revision Conference, the last speaker Consul-General Sammons called upon.

"There is no place in the world today for the pacifist, the coward or the shirk," he declared. "I don't care how hard we have worked or how many war bonds we have bought. If we have an ounce of energy left or a dollar still in our pockets and do not offer it in this service we are not men."

"We want money and we can get it, but we want something else. We want to send a message to the Emperor of Germany saying 'Ye have sown the wind and ye shall reap the whirlwind' and we want to carry on until the last German battalion is beaten, the last German gun is spiked and the last German flag is pulled down from the last German warship for ever."

A letter from Mr. A. G. Stephen of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was read by the secretary, Mr. Nichols. Mr. Stephen expressed regret at being unable to attend the meeting and in commenting on its purpose praised the work of the American Red Cross has done during the war and expressed his willingness to assist its local activities in any way he could.

Members Of Committee

The Honorary Red Cross Drive Committee consists of the following:

Consuls Thomas Sammons, honorary chairman; H. A. Wilden, D. Siffert, Sir Everard Fraser, Cav. G. de Rossi, A. Ariyoshi, V. Grosse, J. R. d'Oliviera and Hugo Reis; Sir Hayland de Saumarez, C. S. Lobingier, Baron Fejlmura, Count L. Jezierski, E. C. Pearce, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, J. K. Sague, Dr. A. S. Ransom, Dr. J. W. Ross, W. C. Sprague, F. Strassman, C. Seltz, W. A. Argent, H. E. Arnold, L. Ardain, W. A. Burns, A. D. Bell, C. M. G. Burnie, E. T. Byrne, E. Binder, C. M. Bain, A. W. Burkill, C. R. Burkill, R. C. Beebe, J. J. Connell, R. Calder Marshall, M. J. Cox, W. Demers, Rev. C. E. Darwent, Dr. J. Darroch, C. J. Davenport, E. Ezra, E. H. Everett, G. S. Foster Kemp, W. S. Fleming, Rev. G. F. Fitch, R. H. Gregory, O. Gregory, J. D. Gaines, E. F. Goodale, Dr. F. E. Gamewell, E. K. Howe, E. Jenner Hogg, S. E. Henning, A. H. Hallam, H. S. Hionberg, Dr. Hykes, Rev. G. Hoste, Dr. R. S. Ivy, Ch. Jason, T. B. Jernigan, J. Kerfoot, E. Kempfer, Jean Knight, J. J. Keegan, W. P. Lambe, J. Em. Lemiere, W. H. Lacy, Rev. Lobenstein, Dr. D. W. Lyon, G. Lion, Dr. C. S. F. Lincoln, Simon Levy, G. T. Lloyd, N. O. Liddell, W. L. Merriam, William Morris, Capt. H. E. Morton, H. Madler, Dr. Macleod, V. Meyer, Rev. I. Mason, Dr. Merrins, Paul Maclean, S. S. Neill, R. H. Parker, M. F. Perkins, P. Peebles, B. A. Robinson, G. A. Richardson, A. B. Rosenfeld, H. H. Read, L. E. N. Ryan, G. Racine, E. C. Richards, Rev. F. Rawlinson, W. W. Ritchie, H. G. Simms, A. G. Stephen, C. R. Slove, C. Sparke, J. C. Shengle, F. W. Sutterle, Rev. C. J. F. Symonds, J. Spunt, Capt. Schmitt, Ch. Serruys, S. Trumper, H. M. Tibbey, C. W. Wrightson, A. B. P. White-Cooper, G. B. Wheelock, Herbert Webb, Rev. A. L. Warnhuis, R. H. R. Wade, Owen Williams, R. E. Young, H. H. Arnold, W. A. Adams, T. B. Brown, T. P. Cobbs, Harold Dollar, W. T. Findley, G. A. Fitch, J. W. Gallagher, Rev. F. R. Graves, H. C. Gulland, O. M. Green, B. C. Halle, C. P. Holcomb, T. Harr, A. T. Heuckendorf, H. O. Hasagen, John Johnston, A. Israel, T. Iwakiyama, K. Godama, S. Kashara, E. S. Little, L. Lion, E. F. Mackay, Dr. J. McCracken, D. McColl, C. D. McGrath, W. A. B. Nichols, Chu Pao-shan, President, Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Yu Ya-ching, Netherlands Bank; Shen Tung-ho, Chinese Red Cross Society; A. O. Ben, Sincere Co.; Chu Ping-yui, Chinese Y.M.C.A.; N. Y. Chang, Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Y. M. Chien, Bank of Communications; Tom Hsi-chow, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Shen Lien-fang, Chinese Chamber of Commerce; C. C. Nieh, Heng Fung Cotton Mill; Y. C. Tong, Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; H. Y. Moh, Teh Tah Cotton Mill; Zia Hung-chung, Yu Chang Coal Co.; Wang Hsi-ling, Nantao Chamber of Commerce; C. T. Wang, 18 Rue Bourgeat; E. K. Chu, Chinese Students' Federation; Kwan Chung, Mixed Court, Chen Fei-ting, Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.; Shen Pao-chang, City Magistrate's Yamen; Kan Yuok-kai, Nanyang Brothers; Sung Han-chang, Bank of China; Chou Siang-yung Newchuang Road; Pang Lai-chen, Newchuang Road; Chiang Ping-sheng, Honan Road; Hsieh Shan-yi, Tai Fung Yung Gold Dealers; Han Yung-keng, Old Yung Kee Coal Co.; Hsi Hsi-fang, Russian Bank; Li-song Voo, Bank of Taiwan; Hsiang Ju-fung, Lao Shun Chi, Hongkew, Lo Chen-pao, Tao Chong; Sung Heng-pu, Sau Ming Bank; Pei Zung-sung, Jui Kong Dye Company; Pan Chen-poo, Jardine Matheson and Co.; Chang Chih-sheng, Bank of Kiangsu; Ting Ching-tai, Chang Chang; Yeh Hing-yung, Yuen Chong; Nantao; Yang Hsin-chi, Tai Kong Hsiang; Chu Lang-fang, Yu Chong Ironworks; Chu Wu-lou, Fu Kong; Zia Lung-hui, Commercial Bank of China; Hu Mu-hsiang, Bank of China; Lu Yung-hsiang, Kiangnan Arsenal, Tai Yung-lai, Lee Chong Ironworks; Chen Jui-hai, Ko Chi Hardon Road; Chu Tse-chiao, 695 Hardon Road; Koo Hsin-yi, Nantao Chamber of Commerce; Soo Chun-shan, Nantao Chamber of Commerce; S. K. Loh, Shanghai District Court; Wang Ching-wel, Route Valion, F. M. Sah, Tai Tah Company; Yen Yu-shan, Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Sheng Hsin-ching, Kiangsu Educational Association; Woo Hsi-chi, Kiangsu Educational Association; Chang Chien, Tai Tah Company, Nantao; Chow, Wang-pang, Chinese Telegraph Administration; Dr. Mei Hui-chien; Wang Hsiang-wu; Chen Jun-fu; Yu Lu-ching; Chen Ting-an; Li Pa-ko and Hou Yi-shih.

RECKLESS CHAUFFEUR GEIS YEAR IN PRISON

Driver Of Car That Collided
With Mr. Denegri's Given
Heavy Sentence

One year's imprisonment was the sentence imposed in the Mixed Court yesterday on Li Yuan-ling, the chauffeur who was driving Miss Brodie Clarke's car when it collided with that of Mr. E. Denegri, injuring Mr. and Mrs. Denegri and their daughter, Miss Frances Denegri, in front of the Race Club on April 21.

The prisoner was charged with recklessly driving a motor car to common danger and the case was heard before Italian Assessor Ron McKeen represented the complainant and Mr. Godfrey watched the case on behalf of Miss Clarke. Witnesses who testified for the prosecution included the complainant, Mr. A. G. Moscop, Mr. W. J. Grey, of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, Inspector Knappe, Chief Inspector Aiers and Mr. Denegri's chauffeur.

According to the testimony of the complainant, Miss Frances Denegri will be permanently disfigured. She has a cut on the right forehead and eyebrow and another on the lip. Mr. Denegri further stated that his wife would require treatment for some time in hospital. He himself was cut over the eye with broken glass and had another wound three inches long.

Witness stated that his car was going at a low rate while the accused's car was traveling more than 30 miles per hour and on the wrong side of the road. Every part of the machine of the witness was broken, with the exception of the engine. He did not see anything that could have prevented the accused from coming round the bend on the proper side.

Mr. Grey also testified that the accused was driving on the wrong side of the street at a high speed. He took several pictures of the accident immediately after the collision and they showed that the accused must have been driving on the wrong side. The pictures were exhibited in court. He lived near the scene of the accident.

Mr. A. G. Moscop, who also resides near the Race Club, corroborated the evidence of Mr. Grey. He was an eye-witness to the collision. Chief Inspector Aiers testified to the effect that the accused was under the influence of liquor when he was brought into the charge room at the Sinza Station. Witness had the accused examined later by a doctor, who also certified that the prisoner was intoxicated.

The accused denied being drunk but admitted that he had been in the habit of drinking two cents' worth of wine every day to relieve him from pain in the heart since he broke off the opium habit. He said he was traveling on the left side of the road and never went to the right side. He was not speeding. He did not have time to get out the way of the other, and he thought both were to blame for the accident.

Mr. Newman asked for a severe sentence in his summing up.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
May 5.—Gamble Care Astor Shanghai

U. S. Consul-General In Moscow Is Dead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Moscow, May 7.—The American Consul-General has died suddenly. The Russian doctors at first diagnosed poisoning but subsequently certified death to be due to hemorrhage of the brain.

COTTON TRADE WORKERS WANT 30 PERCENT RISE

Unions Representing 300,000
Men Formulate Demand At
Meeting In Manchester

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 6.—At a meeting in Manchester yesterday of the executives of all the Trade Unions connected with the cotton industry, representing over 350,000 workers, it was decided to ask for an advance of 30 percent in wages.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending May 4:

Police Force.—Warder F. Buckingham is invalided from April 30. Long leave is granted to 1st Class Warder E. W. Overton from June 18, with permission to terminate his service on February 17, 1919, the date of expiry of his agreement.

Health Department.—Mr. C. W. Norman is appointed temporarily as Sanitary Overseer from April 1. Public Works Department.—The long leave granted to Mr. C. H. Godfrey, Engineer and Surveyor, from May 11, has been postponed.

Educational Department.—The appointment of Miss A. Stevens, Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls, is confirmed under agreement from January 7.

Revenue Office.—The service of Mr. E. A. Lake is extended from March 17 as temporary Collector.

100 TO MAKE TRIP TO HANGCHOW SATURDAY

Reception And Sightseeing Planned For American University Club Members

Nearly one hundred members of the American University Club of Shanghai, their families and friends will go to Hangchow next Saturday morning on an excursion to the historical places of that famous city.

The train will depart from the railway station on North Honan Road at 7.35 o'clock and will arrive in Hangchow at 1.10 o'clock p.m. The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway has offered a special low rate of \$2.55 for the round trip.

Upon the arrival of the excursion at Hangchow it will be met at the train by a delegation of members of the Club who live in that place and then they will be conducted on a sightseeing trip among the famous temples, gardens, pagodas and other places of interest. Dr. Fitch of Hangchow, an authority on the history of the city, will act as guide for the party. A special feature of the outing will be a reception to the members of the University Club and their friends by the foreigners of Hangchow which will be held in boats on West Lake Saturday evening. The party will return on a train leaving Hangchow at 2.35 o'clock p.m. Sunday and will arrive in Shanghai at 7 o'clock.

Outdoor Band Concerts Will Begin Next Week

The Sunday concerts by the Municipal orchestra in the Town Hall have been discontinued and commencing next week the band will begin playing out of doors weather permitting. The program for the week is as follows:

Mon. May 13, 1 p.m. Race Course
Tues. May 14, 1 p.m. Race Course
Wed. May 15, 1 p.m. Race Course

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BRITISH POSTAL BILL Passes Second Reading

Authorises Increase Of Rate On
Home Letters And Letters
To America

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 6.—The House of Commons today passed the second reading of the bill authorising the increase in the postage on home-letters and also on letters to America, India and the dominions to three-pence-halfpenny, and the postage on post-cards to one penny. This increased letter cost will not apply to soldiers serving abroad. The Postmaster-General estimated that the extra letter charge to the dominions and colonies would produce £140,000 every year.

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BRITISH POSTAL BILL Passes Second Reading

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Shanghai Leads
Telephone
French Debentures

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Thurs. May 16, 5.30 p.m. Public Gardens
Fri. May 17, 5.30 p.m. Hongkew
Recreation Ground
Sat. May 18, 1.30 p.m. Race Course

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Women Workers In The War Zone

By Marjorie Colt Lethbridge

There are all sorts of posters in England. Some of them tell us to eat less bread, others ask us to make munitions, others again mention the fact that will befall us if we sell the wrong sort of potatoes. Consequently the modest poster announcing the existence of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is almost unheeded by the multitude. Yet, not only does such a corps exist but it is doing splendid work in Britain and in France.

"To help the men" might be its motto, for that is its aim and that is what it is accomplishing. Slowly but surely, week by week and month by month, work that women can do is being done by women—work that, ten years ago or even five, people would have vowed could never be satisfactorily accomplished by any but "the stronger sex." The War Office has fostered the W.A.A.C., and the members of it are soldiers like their male comrades. They wear khaki coat-tracks, brown felt hats—not unlike the French steel helmets in shape—have to learn the rudiments of drill and are enrolled for the duration of war.

"I suppose," the cynic will remark, "that it is one long picnic, with big wages, light work and plenty of fun." That, oh cynic, is where you are wrong. The wages are small in comparison with what the same girls might have at home. The most expert shorthand typist only draws thirty shillings and sixpence a week and out of that she must pay for her laundry and her ration, leaving her, at most twenty-three shillings and sixpence a week in her pocket. Her hours of work may be long, she may have to return to the office after dinner and walk back to her camp or her billet in rain or snow. She must make no errors in her typing for much may depend on its accuracy, and she has to learn the military form of doing things which is very different from the civilian method.

As for fun, the authorities see to it that she has her just and normal share, for if "Jack" is "a dull boy" without play, equally certainly is his sister a dull girl. Every night, after supper, those who have no work to do can dance in the recreation room attached to each W.A.A.C. Camp, until bedtime at 9.30. They have concerts, vocal and instrumental, charades and games of all sorts. About once a month there will be a real "party" when the soldiers of grades similar to those of their hostesses may be invited, subject to the Colonel's approval. There are also hockey teams, basketball teams and even cricket matches for afternoon sport, when the weather is fine and I know of one camp where some of the girls would walk five miles for a swim and five miles back.

If they are ill, there is always at hand a V.A.D. nurse and a pretty, cheerful "sick bay," where they can remain for forty-eight hours. After that, should the ailment prove stubborn or serious, they are taken to a hospital. So far, however, the percentage of illness has been remarkably low, though, owing, doubtless to a great extent to the fact that every member of the W.A.A.C. is inoculated against typhoid before she leaves England and is not passed by the board of (women) doctors unless she is physically fit on offering herself as a member.

One damp and boisterous day I stood on the quay at a French port to watch the Channel steamer arrive. It had been a rough, wet passage and the passengers showed the effects of their voyage. One by one they fled down the gangway wan and weary. Two Red Cross nurses could hardly walk, so exhausted were they. A great number of officers returning from leave looked paler than any German attack could ever make them. Then I saw two rosy cheeks and a pair of interested brown eyes under a brown felt hat. Two sturdy arms were tugging at a stout brown suitcase and on the side of the suitcase I saw a name and the letters W.A.A.C. There were thirty of these "Brownie Girls," as the soldiers call them, on board, and only one was the worse for wear.

A cart was waiting for their luggage and they slung the bags up and into it with vigor, aided by a gallant major of the R.A.M.C., who looked at them whimsically as they marched off, four abreast, in the pouring rain. Some of these girls were clerks, some were cooks and a few were motor drivers. I met one of the cooks a few days later.

"I was being shown around a big camp kitchen which supplied food for over three hundred, hungry, hearty, young women. Everything was spotlessly clean, all the utensils were arranged with military precision. A small black kitten sat by the stove, washing its face.

"A present to our new cook from the R. E. (Royal Engineers) Sergeant," said the Unit Administrator (a rank which corresponds to that of Captain), indicating, first the kitten and then a stout, cheery young woman in a drill overall and a mob cap.

The cook stood at attention and smiled discreetly. She was one of those I had seen disembarking only a few days before.

"No, I'm not at all homesick," she said, in answer to my question. "I love cooking and this stove is a real pleasure. What do I think of the French? Well, really, Mam, I can hardly say. They are exactly like us at home, but I suppose you must expect foreigners to be different. I'm Scottish myself" (I didn't need to be told that) "but I get on very well with English lasses."

"And the R. E. Sergeant, too?" I suggested.

"He's a varra handy man," she replied soberly. "It was at this camp that I met the only discontented 'Wack,' as they call themselves, that I was to encounter in my whole experience of the W.A.A.C., and I should imagine that she had been hatched from the Great Auk's egg. She was a peevish faced, 'superior' young person, with no attractions, either physical or mental. She crept up to a group of girls with whom I was talking and said acidly:

"The men don't want us out here. Why should they? We out them out of all their jobs and they have to go to the front. Of course they resent it."

I have never seen a more indignant gathering of women! Discreetly I left the argument to them and they did not lack for words.

"Did you ever meet a man who said so?" demanded one.

"No, but I know there are cases," "Who told you so?" said another.

"I can't remember now, but..."

"She can't remember and she's never met the man. The man doesn't exist, I'm sure. There may be a few worms crawling about who might say so, but we haven't found them, have we girls?"

"No," came the chorus, "and they are awfully patient with us and good to us. I hope you won't take her seriously, Mam," anxiously.

"I shouldn't be surprised," said one, "damself from the Highlands, eyeing the peevish one with stern disapproval, 'if that remark did not constitute a slander!'"

The r's sounded like a roll of drums and the peevish one slunk away.

This little episode, as much as anything, served to show me the

Getting Ready For Foot Inspection After Hike



The care of the feet is one of the most important parts of a soldier's training. This marine is preparing for the inspection which always follows a long march. The photo was taken in France.

good comradeship which exists between the soldiers and the "Wacks." In many cases, men and girls work side by side, shoulder to shoulder. The position of store keepers in Ordnance Depots is being taken over by girls, and Ordnance, in the British Army, covers a multitude of articles, from wrist watches and boot laces to every part of a big gun. These girls have to learn to identify the smaller sections of a gun, to know them by name and by sight and just where to put their hands on them. The girl clerks must accustom themselves to the Army forms for indents and receipts, the girl "Signalers" (Telephonists and telegraphists) must know their switch board and their instruments in no casual manner and make no mistakes. The girl motor drivers must learn to keep to the right and to negotiate bad roads and dense crowds with the maximum of speed and the maximum of safety. They invariably meet with all the kindly help and advice which "Tommy" and his officers can give. One of the latter seriously told me that his only complaint against them was, that he hated to scold them when they had done wrong.

"They get so jolly upset," he went on, "One girl actually came to me afterwards and cried, and asked me if I thought that what she had done would prolong the war."

While working in offices, the

"Wacks" are under the orders of the male officers. In their camps or in billets their own officers take command. The portion of country in France, where the W.A.A.C. has "peacefully penetrated, is divided into Areas, each with an Area Controller. Under her again are a certain number of Units, each with a Unit Administrator who may have one or more assistants, depending on the size of the Unit. Each Area Controller has a Quartermaster who corresponds to a Quarter-master. These with a Chief Controller at their head, constitute all the Administrative portion. The

others—the rank and file—have Forewomen, who wear soft white collars instead of khaki-colored ones and have a small laurel wreath embroidered on one sleeve. The "Household," or domestic section, wear red in the center of their shoulder straps, the clerks, brown, and the signalers have a blue and white band around their arm, exactly like their brother signalers. No married woman can go to France to work whose husband is serving on that front, but I do not think the proportion of married women is large who can leave their domestic ties for such a



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Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd.

China Lamp Co., Ltd.

SHOWROOM

P564 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Phone: 3267-3971

Since War
broke out
9,000
Oliver
Typewriters

have been bought by
H. B. M. Government
for military purposes



Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

KODAK Finishing

Fastest and best work in town.

Get your work done right.

Burr's Broadway

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	Fast	Express	Local	STATIONS	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.05	8.30	9.40	12.45	14.25	17.15	18.00	PEKING	8.35
SOOCHOW	7.15	8.40	9.50	12.55	14.35	17.25	18.10	TIENTSIN	9.05
WUHSI	7.25	8.50	10.00	13.05	14.45	17.35	18.20	CENTRAL	9.35
GRANDECHOW	7.35	9.00	10.10	13.15	14.55	17.45	18.30	TSINANFU	10.05
TARTAN	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.25	15.05	17.55	18.40	FUKOW	10.35
CHINLIANG	7.55	9.20	10.30	13.35	15.15	18.05	18.50		
NANKING	8.05	9.30	10.40	13.45	15.25	18.15	19.00		
FUKOW	15.30							NANKING	7.20
TIENTSIN	16.05							CHINLIANG	7.30
CENTRAL	16.35							GRANDECHOW	7.40
PEKING	17.05							WUHSI	7.50
								SOOCHOW	8.00
								SHANGHAI NORTH	8.10

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Fukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	Fast	Express	Local	STATIONS	Local
WOOSUNG FORTS	8.30	9.10	10.00	12.15	13.45	15.15	16.00	SHANGHAI NORTH	8.10
KIANGSHOO	8.40	9.20	10.10	12.25	13.55	15.25	16.10	WUHSI	8.20
SHANGHAI NORTH	8.50	9.30	10.20	12.35	14.05	15.35	16.20	GRANDECHOW	8.30
								TARTAN	8.40
								CHINLIANG	8.50
								NANKING	9.00

Getting Ready For Foot Inspection After Hike



The care of the feet is one of the most important parts of a soldier's training. This marine is preparing for the inspection which always follows a long march. The photo was taken in France.

good comradeship which exists between the soldiers and the "Wacks." In many cases, men and girls work side by side, shoulder to shoulder. The position of store keepers in Ordnance Depots is being taken over by girls, and Ordnance, in the British Army, covers a multitude of articles, from wrist watches and boot laces to every part of a big gun. These girls have to learn to identify the smaller sections of a gun, to know them by name and by sight and just where to put their hands on them. The girl clerks must accustom themselves to the Army forms for indents and receipts, the girl "Signalers" (Telephonists and telegraphists) must know their switch board and their instruments in no casual manner and make no mistakes. The girl motor drivers must learn to keep to the right and to negotiate bad roads and dense crowds with the maximum of speed and the maximum of safety. They invariably meet with all the kindly help and advice which "Tommy" and his officers can give. One of the latter seriously told me that his only complaint against them was, that he hated to scold them when they had done wrong.

"They get so jolly upset," he went on, "One girl actually came to me afterwards and cried, and asked me if I thought that what she had done would prolong the war."

While working in offices, the

"Wacks" are under the orders of the male officers. In their camps or in billets their own officers take command. The portion of country in France, where the W.A.A.C. has "peacefully penetrated, is divided into Areas, each with an Area Controller. Under her again are a certain number of Units, each with a Unit Administrator who may have one or more assistants, depending on the size of the Unit. Each Area Controller has a Quartermaster who corresponds to a Quarter-master. These with a Chief Controller at their head, constitute all the Administrative portion. The

others—the rank and file—have Forewomen, who wear soft white collars instead of khaki-colored ones and have a small laurel wreath embroidered on one sleeve. The "Household," or domestic section, wear red in the center of their shoulder straps, the clerks, brown, and the signalers have a blue and white band around their arm, exactly like their brother signalers. No married woman can go to France to work whose husband is serving on that front, but I do not think the proportion of married women is large who can leave their domestic ties for such a



Come and join us!

We are delighted with the pure, white, soft light of



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TARTAN	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.25	15.05	17.55	18.40	FUKOW	10.35
CHINLIANG	7.55	9.20	10.30	13.35	15.15	18.05	18.50		
NANKING	8.05	9.30	10.40	13.45	15.25	18.15	19.00		
FUKOW	15.30							NANKING	7.20
TIENTSIN	16.05							CHINLIANG	7.30
CENTRAL	16.35							GRANDECHOW	7.40
PEKING	17.05							WUHSI	7.50
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SHANGHAI NORTH	8.50	9.30	10.20	12.35	14.05	15.35	16.20	GRANDECHOW	8.30
								TARTAN	8.40
								CHINLIANG	8.50
								NANKING	9.00

length of time so many miles away. Many of the Administrators are married. Many, alas! are war widows. All of them are admirably suited to this new work. I only saw one who was not a complete success and her faults were those of temperament and age, not of intention.

One more episode and I have done. I spoke about the discontented "Wack" and said she was the only one I saw. I am wrong. There was one other. But her discontent was, if I may so style it, almost poetic.

I was dressing for a dinner with the Chief Controller in a certain French town when there came a modest tap at my door.

"Who is it?" I called.

"The Bat woman, Mam," was the astonishing reply.

I knew that officers each had a "batman," or soldier servant, but the "Batwoman" was a species I had not met. I opened the door. There stood a neat young creature in a khaki coat-tracks, and told me that the khaki disguised a ladies' maid.

"May I brush your coat and skirt for you, mam?" she enquired, "and perhaps you have a little sawing or mending you would like me to do." Her lips were pursed up and she spoke as primly as though she were still in her black dress and white apron—I felt she really had them on and that the khaki was but a dream.

"Well," I admitted, "I did tear my skirt on some barbed wire today—if it wouldn't be too much trouble—" "Oh, no trouble, Mam! I only wish I had more to do for my young lady—I mean the Unit Administrator. But khaki is so strong and her skirts are so short she never

tears or muddies them, and her stockings! They're that stout she never gets a hole in them. It's a treat to have a lady I can do something for." Her eyes glistened with anticipation.

Some day a book will be written about the "W.A.A.C." Just now much of their work, of their dogged determination, of their splendid efforts, have to go unremarked. But it is good to know, even now, what we can. We are all trying "to help the men," each in our own way, but those who are working in the war zone will have a special page of their own in the history of our times.

Siccawei Weather Report

7.—Cloudy but rather fine weather in our regions. Variable breeze at the mouth of the Yangtze; fresh monsoon in the South. The barometer have fallen in the Southern districts.

8.—Very cloudy or overcast weather in our regions. Barometer falling with N.E. breeze.

Wednesday, May 8, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg. mm.	760.50	761.00
Bar. at Centg. inches.	29.94	29.96
Variation for mm 12h	-4.40	-4.94
Variation for mm 12h	-3.78	-2.91
Wind-Direction	ENE	E
Wind-Kilom per hour	26	32
Wind-Miles	16.2	20.7
Temperature-Cen	12°6	19°6
Temperature-Fah	54.7	67.1
Humidity co	75	61
Nebulosity 5-10	5	8
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 8	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Jap.	B. & S.
May 8	Ningpo	Hsin Ningchow	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
May 8	Hankow etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 8	Japan	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVIII		Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap. g-b.	..	..	..
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..
CNWP	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	..	..	..
P&OBI		Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	..	..	..

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 8, 1918.
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 1071 = Tls. 93.02
@ 7.36 = Mex. 126.33
Max. Dollars Market rate: 73375
Shai Gold Bars 978 touch Tls. 292
Bar Silver Tls. —
Copper Cash per tael 1793
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/6d. = Tls. 4.44
@ exch. 7.36 = Mex. 126.04
Peking Bar —
Native Interest05

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 491d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s. %
4 m-s. %
6 m-s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. 47.65
Consols £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations
London T.T. 4/6
London Demand 4/6
India T.T. 300
Paris T.T. 614
Paris Demand 615
New York T.T. 107
New York Demand 107
Hongkong T.T. 703
Japan T.T. 483
Batavia T.T. 225

Banks Buying Rates
London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/6d.
London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/8d.
London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/8d.
London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/8d.
Paris 4 m/s. 64d.
New York 4 m/s. Docy. 111d.

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE
RATES FOR MAY
HK. Tls. 4.05 @ 4/51
" 1 @ 604 = Francs 6.73
" 0.85 @ 1051 Gold \$1
" 1 @ 491 Yen 3.26
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.70
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, May 8, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 15.75
New Engineering Tls. 18.00
Shanghai Tugs (ord.) Tls. 23.00
Unofficial
New Engineering Tls. 18.00
Chemors Tls. 1.02
Samagagas Tls. 0.80

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, May 8, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Telephone @ Tls. 80.00 cash
Unofficial
New Engineering @ 18.00 cash

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Ex-
change.

Telephone to us, Central
2601, or write to the Head
Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
Quietly first-class cuisine under the
personal supervision of the proprie-
tress. Separate baths, hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for
the above company, are prepared to
grant policies against Fire on
Foreign and Native risk at Current
Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$757 1/2
Chartered 271	
Russo-Asiatic 4.250	
Marine Insurances	
Canton \$335 B.	
North China Tls. 123 1/2 B.	
Union of Canton \$130 B.	
Yangtze \$197 B.	
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 20 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire \$133 B.	
Hongkong Fire \$310 B.	
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 108
Indo-China Def.	190a B.
"Shell" Tls. 23 Sa.	
Shanghai Tug (O) Tls. 40	
Shanghai Tug (F) Tls. 40	
Mining	
Kaiping Tls. 9 1/2 B.	
Oriental Cons 37a. 4d.	
Philippine Tls. 6.00	
Raub \$2.85 S.	
Docks	
Hongkong Dock \$120 B.	
Shanghai Dock Tls. 104 B.	
New Eng. Works Tls. 18 B.	
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf Tls. 70 B.	
Hongkong Wharf \$81 S.	
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land Tls. 70 B.	
China Land Tls. 50	
Shanghai Land Tls. 68 B.	
Wellington Land Tls. 3	
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$11 B.
China Realty (ord) Tls. 50	
China Realty (pref.) Tls. 50	
Cottons Mills	
E-wa Tls. 177 1/2 B.	
E-wa Pref. Tls. 97 1/2	
International Tls. 200 B.	
International (pref) Tls. 72 1/2 B.	
Laou-kung-mow Tls. 115	
Oriental Tls. 48 1/2 B.	
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 139	
Kung Yik Tls. 15 1/2 B.	
Yangtze Tls. 8.60 S.	
Yangtzeepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile Tls. 23	
China Sugar \$84 B.	
Green Island \$6.70 Sa.	
Langkats Tls. 15 1/2 Sa.	
Major Bros Tls. 5	
Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 70 B.	
Stores	
Hall and Holtz \$13 1/2 B.	
Llewellyn \$30	
Lane, Crawford \$32 B.	
Moutrie \$35	
Watson \$5.60 B.	
Weeks \$13 1/2 B.	
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma Tls. 9 1/2 S.	
Amber Tls. 0.25 B.	
Anglo-Java Tls. 7 1/2 B.	
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3 1/2 B.	
Ayer Tawah Tls. 24	
Batu Anam 1913 Tls. 0.90 S.	
Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 3	
Bute Tls. 1	
Chemor United Tls. 1.02 1/2 Sa.	
Chempedak Tls. 9	
Cheng Tls. 2.10	
Consolidated Tls. 9	
Dominion Tls. 6 B.	
Quila Kalumpang Tls. 14 1/2 B.	
Java Consolidated Tls. 5 1/2	
Kamunting Tls. 0.40 B.	
Kapala Tls. 27	
Kapayang Tls. 11	
Karan Tls. 5 B.	
Kota Bahros Tls. 16	
Kroewok Java Tls. 12 1/2	
Padang Tls. 5 B.	
Pengkalan Durian Tls. 2 1/2	
Permat Tls. 0.80 B.	
Repah Tls. 0.80 Sa.	
Samangas Tls. 6	
Seke Tls. 1.05	
Senambu Tls. 8 B.	
Shanghai Kiehang Tls. 0.70	
Shanghai Malay Tls. 7	
Shai Malay-pref Tls. 10.70	
Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1.30 B.	
Sungala Tls. 1.55	
Sungei Duri Tls. 9	
Sun Manggis Tls. 3 1/2 B.	
Shai Kalantan Tls. 0.75	
Shanghai Seremban Tls. 0.55 B.	
Taiping Tls. 1 B.	
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.80 B.	
Tebong Tls. 16 1/2	
Ulobri Tls. 2 1/2	
Ziangbe Tls. 4 B.	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber Tls. 140 B.	
Cully Dairy Tls. 7 S.	
Shai Elec. and Asb.	\$2
Shanghai Trams Tls. 67	
Shanghai Gas Tls. 21 1/2 B.	
Horse Bazaar Tls. 33	
Shanghai Mercury Tls. 20	
Shai Telephone Tls. 79 1/2 B.	
Shai Waterworks Tls. 160 B.	
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuters Service
London, May 6.—Today's rubber
prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot, 2s. 3 1/4d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 4 1/4d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Steadier after
very dull.
Previous quotation, London, May 4:
Spot, 2s. 3 1/4d. paid.
July to December, 2s. 5d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull but easier.

Butler Cement
Tile Works

The fourteenth general sharehold-
ers meeting of The A. Butler Cement
Tile Works, Ltd., was held yester-
day afternoon at the offices of Messrs.
A. R. Burkill & Sons, 2, Kiukiang
Road. Mr. A. W. Burkill occupied the
chair, supported by Messrs. Gilbert
Davies, J. E. Denham and A. E.
Algar, directors; Mr. W. B. O. Mid-
dleton, secretary, and other share-
holders, in all 248 shares. The
chairman said:

"The accounts for the year ended
March 31, 1918, having been in your
hands for some time, I will with your
permission, take them as read."
"You will see from the accounts
that the year's working shows a loss
of \$1,158.19 and the credit at profit
and loss account has been reduced to
\$66.58 which is carried forward
to next year."
"Your directors after careful con-
sideration have come to the conclusion
that no further allowances for de-
preciation on buildings and machin-
ery are necessary at present and you
will see from the Accounts that
ample provision has been made in
the past."

"You will note that we have at
credit of equalization of dividends
account Tls. 4,200, but your directors
feel that it is inadvisable in view
of existing conditions to draw on
this reserve."

"The plant, machinery and build-
ings have been kept in good repair,
the cost of which has been charged
direct to working account."
"I regret that for the first time
during the last six years I have to
record a loss on working, this can
be attributed to the great falling
off in building operations during the
year under review, not only private
dwellings but blocks of native
houses. We had to meet more com-
petition and the cost of manufac-
ture has considerably increased."

"As regards the prospects for the
present year, I do not feel justified
in holding out much hope for any
marked improvement. It is evident
with the increasing cost of materi-
als and the difficulties of obtaining
supplies from abroad that building
will become more restricted."
"Your directors have under con-
sideration a scheme whereby com-
petition can be better met by re-
duced prices and also a saving in
factory expenses."

The following resolutions were
carried unanimously:
That the report of the directors
and statement of accounts up to
December 31, 1917, as submitted be
passed, Proposed by Mr. A. W.
Burkill, seconded by Mr. Gilbert
Davies.

That Mr. A. W. Burkill be re-
elected a director of the company.
Proposed by Mr. J. E. Denham,
seconded by Mr. A. E. Algar.

That Mr. James Ambrose be re-
elected a director of the company.
Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill,
seconded by Mr. J. E. Denham.

That Messrs. G. H. and N. Thom-
son be re-elected auditors of the
company for the ensuing year.
Proposed by Mr. H. Browett, se-
conded by Mr. A. E. Algar.

Mr. Browett proposed a vote of
thanks to the directors and man-
agements for their services during
the year.

Ziangbe Rubber
Co. Dividend

Messrs. J. A. Wattle and Co., Ltd.,
inform us that the directors of the
Ziangbe Rubber Co. Ltd. have de-
cided to recommend to the share-
holders, at the forthcoming annual
meeting the payment of a final di-
vidend of Tael 0.25 per share, thus
making Tael 0.50 per share for the
year.
The result of the year's working
may be summarised as follows:
Profit of the Dutch Com-
pany 528,200.65
Out of which there has
been written off for de-
preciation of rubber
clearings, roads, build-
ings, machinery and
tools 79,721.94
Income tax and provision
for 1917 17,507.63
Paid as dividends to
Ziangbe Rubber Co.,
Ltd. 250,000.00
Paid as agency fees and
selling commission to
Ziangbe Rubber Co.,
Ltd. 57,887.15
After paying the expenses of the
Shanghai office and providing for
auditors' fees, the balance at credit

LYCEUM THEATRE

SATURDAY, MAY 18th.

Grand Vocal Concert
by

PROF. GERARD ZALSMAN
(distinguished Dutch Baritone)

Kindly assisted by

Mrs. L. J. Burrett, Mrs. R. Fano, Mrs. L. Isenman

At the piano: Mr. Young.

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT

Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

Under the management of A. STROK

Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as
follows in their report for week ending
May 9:

China Cotton.—We have had another
rather featureless week in the Cotton
market with a more or less bearish
tendency and prices at the close about
Tls. 1.00 lower, notwithstanding the
fact of receipts from interior marts
being negligible which however is
counterbalanced by the demand for the
staple not evincing any prominent
strength.

From reports to hand the weather so
far has been very favorable to planting
operations and from what we have
been able to deduce cultivation is being
carried on a little larger scale than the

past season as prices so far obtained
will have proved an incentive to plant-
ing Cotton in preference to other com-
modities. For the present it is yet a
little too early to forecast an estimate
of the coming crop as a great deal will
depend on the weather conditions
during this and the following month.
Having the foregoing in view the
outlook for the market cannot be indi-
cated either bearishly or bullishly with
any definiteness while at the same time
we would recommend an operation of
offerings at acceptable prices to opera-
tives for replenishing immediate re-
quirements. Tone of the market,
Steady.

Liverpool:
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. S.
Sakelaris 38.56
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 17.91
Price of Good-Americans 21.70
Price of Good-Americans bag
reported 23.30
Tone of market, Steady.
New York Market:
Price of Mid-American July, 23.25
Market Steady.
Indian Market:
Broach Rs. 660 per Candy,
Makert Steady.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write
as follows in their report for week
ending May 8:
Exchange.—The London price of
silver at 49 1/4d. is 1/4d. lower than
last week. Our local rate for T.T. on
London influenced by settlements of
export paper has risen 1d. to 4/6. At
the close there does not appear to be
much cover offering at this rate and
an easier tone may be expected.
The stock of sycee and bar silver is
reported over Tls. 31,000,000 a rise of
Tls. 2,000,000 since last week. The
stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars
at \$18,550,000 is \$890,000 higher.

COTTON MARKET

Reuters Service
London, May 8.—Today's cotton
prices were:
Goodmiddling Americans 21.70
July 20.32
August 19.86

Amusements

Harmston & Circus
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
Location: Chang Sa-Ho's Gardens
Last few nights of this Great Show
in Shanghai

Again Tonight
Our Flying Trapeze Act.

Last Souvenir Matinee Saturday and
Sunday Afternoons.

when two handsome watches will
be given away amongst the children.
Every child purchasing a ticket will
receive a numbered coupon entitling
them to a chance of winning one of
these watches.

AND
Saturday and Sunday Nights A Hand-
some Present

will be given away amongst the
audience. Every purchaser of a
ticket will receive a chance.

Prices as Usual

Booking at Robinson Piano Co., Daily
W. HARMSTON, C.M. BRUCE,
Proprietor. Band Master.
R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and N. Szechuen
Roads

Tonight

Harry Carter, Prissilla Dean and
Eddie Polo With an all star
cast in the wonder serial in 16
Episodes

"THE GRAY GHOST"

An adaptation from the novel

"LOOT"

by

ARTHUR SOMERS ROCHE

Showing Episodes 5, 6 and 7.

(Six parts)

Entitled:

"PLUNDER"

"THE HOUSE OF MYSTERY"

"CAUGHT IN THE WEB"

and the Screaming L-Ko Comedy

"HER NAUGHTY EYES"

Time and Prices as Usual.

Amusements

The Special Feature

TO BE SCREENED

AT THE

Olympic Theatre

Last night

May 9th

One night only

18

"THE SOWERS"

FROM THE NOVEL BY

Henry Seton Merriman

WITH THE

Photo-Play Star Extraordinary.

Miss Blanche Sweet

VICTORIA THEATRE

Programme

For May 9th

SHOWING

"THE HEART

of

NORA FLYNN"

With the Premiere Artiste of

the Screen

MARIE DORO

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT

TONIGHT

GLADYS
GLADYS
HULETTE
HULETTE

IN

"THE

"THE

LAST

LAST

OF

THE

CARNABYS"

CARNABYS"

A FINE PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY.

A strong emotional story with many tense situations: nevertheless it furnishes Miss

Hulette with the sort of part in which she appears at her best, one of innocence,

sweetness, and youth.

A FEATURE FILM IN STAR CAST, STORY AND DIRECTOR

PATHE'S BRITISH and AMERICAN GAZETTES

LONESOME LUKE IN "MISS BLISS"

LONESOME LUKE IN "MISS BLISS"

Another of his cyclonic laughter films

MATINEE, Saturday 4 p.m.

LILIAN GISH in

"SOLD FOR MARRIAGE"

MATINEE, Sunday 3 p.m.

EDWIN ARDEN in

"THE IRON HEART"



Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 BISHOPS-GATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Ipoh, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower), Halphong, New York, Burma, Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Halphong, Papeete, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers: London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkiss, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dalren, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok, Hallan, O'Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARREERE, managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1913.

Authorized Capital H\$12,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,832,950.00

Reserve Fund H\$ 240,000.00

Investment reserve fund H\$ 40,000

Head Office: No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital 12,279,800.00

Reserve Fund \$1,296,552.60

Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,933.68

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kaifeng, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dainy, Hangchow, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningpo, Kluksing, Newchwang, Nanking, Fochow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Hsuehchow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wusieh, Swatow, Tientsin, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernet.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up Yen 42,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:

The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Los Angeles, Seattle, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Changchun, Manila, Shimonsaki, Dainy, Mukden, Singapore, Nagasaki, Sourabaya, Harbin, Newchwang, Sydney, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokio, Kobe, Peking, Tsinanfu, Hankow, Rangoon, Tientsin, London, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars, and according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$300,000.00

Reserve \$15,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917) \$2,067,768.34

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tails and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tails and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,848,000.00

U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office, 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Shanghai, Cebu, Panama, Hongkong, Cienfuegos, Peking, Singapore, (Cristobal C.Z.) Tientsin, Hongkong, San Pedro de Macoris, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Habana, San Paulo, Moscow, Russia, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT accounts which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulden 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—Gulden 11,595,461 (about 1966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Teling-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

E. G. J. WYNBERG, manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3½ per annum. For 6 months at 4½ per annum. For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 650,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch: 41, Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager. P. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 650,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch: 41, Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

26 The Bund.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 21st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Keping Tails 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.

60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 35 Sechen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH: N. 1 Klukiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-Up) . Yen 18,750,000

Reserve Yen 2,500,000

Deposits Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonsaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kure, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Banker: NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA, Manager.

Telephones:—2318 Manager. 4663 Comptroller. 2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only. 3530 General Office.

行銀字中

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head office: Tientsin

Capital \$2,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 10	—	Seattle etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 11	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
May 25	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
May 25	—	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
May 27	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 6	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 10	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 11	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 14	—	Seattle etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 22	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
June 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 10	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 11	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 15	—	Kobe	Hirano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 15	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 15	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	
May 18	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 21	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 22	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 9	—	Liverpool, etc.	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	—	London etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 9	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtzen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 9	9.30	Takao, Fehow, Klung	Suma Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
May 9	11.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
May 9	11.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Yongshing	Br. B. & S.	
May 10	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Nungshao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 10	4.00	Ningpo	Hsiao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 11	noon	Amoy & Swatow	Yongshing	Br. B. & S.	
May 12	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yongshing	Br. B. & S.	
May 14	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
May 14	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.	
May 17	—	Takao, Fehow, K'ung	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
May 20	—	Hongkong & Manila	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 21	—	Singapore	Mexico Maru	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
June 1	—	Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
June 2	—	Hongkong	Kasuma Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 11	—	Hongkong	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
June 16	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 9	10.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'ien	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
May 9	—	Tientsin	Koun Maru	Jap. K.M.A.	
May 9	—	Chetoo and Tientsin	Hsin Nungshao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 10	10.00	T'iao, T'ien & L'ain	Keelung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
May 10	6.00	Takao, Fehow, K'ung	Hsin Nungshao	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 11	10.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'ien	Suiwo	Br. B. & S.	
May 14	3.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'ien	Takao Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 14	1.00	Dairen (direct)	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
May 17	3.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.	
May 28	noon	Dairen (direct)	Saaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 9	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.	
May 9	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tuenang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 9	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangshin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 10	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Luenho	Br. B. & S.	
May 10	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
May 10	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Takao Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 11	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.	
May 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Taiung	Br. B. & S.	
May 15	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
May 16	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 8	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
May 8	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 8	—	Japan	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 8	—	Japan	Tenno Maru	Jap.
May 8	—	Singapore	Cylops	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 8	—	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 8	—	Japan	Shidzuoka Maru	Br. B. & S.
May 8	—	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
May 8	—	Hankow etc.	Luenho	J.M. & Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Hsinshin, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Takao Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung wharf on Thursday, May 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,568 Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, May 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Takao Maru, Captain S. Hoshikawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung wharf on Friday, May 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,571 Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, May 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Fraser, will leave from the

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tamsui, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Thursday, May 9, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-

CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Hsinshin, Captain N. Iwanatsu, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Thursday, May 9, at 9.30 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsiao, Captain S. S. Wai, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsinshin, Captain A. Scott, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 10, at 1.00 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsiao, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave on Saturday, May 11, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsiao, Captain Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, May 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kweilin, Captain F. McGarity, will leave on Tuesday, May 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, May 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on May 17, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SINGAPORE.—The Str. Mexico Maru, Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on May 31 at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on June 16, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinshin, Captain John Glen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 9, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENSIN and DAIREN via ISINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Friday, May 10, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 11, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 14, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TAKAO & SEATTLE CALLING VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI.—The Co's Steamer Hsiao, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched on June 10, brought Bills of Lading are granted or American ports and overland routes connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tainan, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The S.S. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yinchow, Sinking, Shantung, Sunning and Suifu.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co. or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR May 25	S.S. COLOMBIA June 1
S.S. COLOMBIA June 23	S.S. VENEZUELA June 29

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Ceylon	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA June 13	S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 6
	S.S. COLUSA July 26

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5055 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.	For Hongkong	For Singapore
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.		
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Cap. H. Nagata, June 5, June 6		
"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, June 9, June 10		
For Singapore		
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, May 29, May 31		
For Hongkong		
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) ap. Y. Yamamoto, June 16, June 16		
CHINA COASTING LINE		
For Tientsin, Tientsin and Dairen		
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,537 tons) Capt. S. Imai, May 7, May 10		
For Fookchow, Keelung and Takao		
"SUMA MARU" (1,537 tons) Capt. N. Iwanatsu, May 7, May 9		
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, May 15, May 17		

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—
H. SHIMAMURA,
Manager,
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
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CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED
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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The Empress Steamers

On arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents and baggage checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hours ride, Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or bonded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Monteagle May 21	Empress of Japan May 14
Empress of Japan May 26	Monteagle July 31
	*Monteagle calls at Moji.

Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICETOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, May 27, 1918
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, June 11, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

'Phone No. 3229.

(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 11, AUG. 22

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co's Hongkew Wharf, Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

*PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

SUBSPRIN LINE			
For London or Liverpool via ports. (For Liverpool.)			
	Tons		
SHIMIZU MARU	12,500		
KAGA MARU	12,500		
AMERICAN LINE			
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.			
SHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	May 19
YAMAGUCHI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iisawa	June 16
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE			
(Via Nagasaki, Moji and K-be.)			
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno	May 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Saida	May 14
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	May 21
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE			
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagi	May 11
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	May 15
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	May 18
CHIKUEN MARU	5,000	Capt. N. Nojiri	May 22
FOR JAPAN			
HIRANO MARU	16,500	Capt. H. Fraser	May 14
Kobe to Seattle			
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimizu	May 31
FOR HONGKONG			
KATORI MARU	19,000		June 26
KASHIMA MARU	19,000		June 2
FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG			
FUSIMI MARU	21,000		May 30
SUWA MARU	21,000		July 22
AUSTRALIAN LINE			
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).			
AKI MARU	15,500		May 22
WANG MARU	14,000		June 19
NIKKO MARU	10,000		July 17
CALCUTTA LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)			
BOMBAY LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)			
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.			
For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.			

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice									
Peking-Mukden Line					Tientsin-Pukow Line				
Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201
301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301
401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401
501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501
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1101	1101	1101	1101	1101	1101	1101	1101	1101	1101
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The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.
B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth

Business and Official Notices

In The Local Prize Court At Shanghai

Whereas a report has been submitted to this Court by the Officer in command of the warship "HAI CHEW" of the Republic Navy regarding the capture of the S.S. "CHINA," where a judge has been appointed to take charge of the matter to investigate the facts and circumstances concerning the said ship, to make report thereupon and hand such report together with all the papers and documents in the case to the Procurator with a view to proper actions being taken thereon: And Whereas the Procurator has submitted to this Court an opinion in favor of the condemnation of the said ship as a lawful prize. NOW IT IS HEREBY ORDERED under the Prize Court Rules Article 19 sub-section (1) and (2) that public notice be given for the information of all parties interested in the said ship. TAKE THEREFORE NOTICE that if any person desires to set up any claim in respect of the action to be taken against the said ship, the same shall within thirty clear days from to-date (not later than the EIGHTH day of the SIXTH month in the SEVENTH year of the CHINESE REPUBLIC) file with this Court a Petition in the form prescribed by this Court, in the absence of which judgment will be given by default. Dated this NINTH day of the FIFTH month in the SEVENTH year of the CHINESE REPUBLIC.

By Order,
CHANG TING,
Clerk-in-Charge.

In The Local Prize Court At Shanghai

Whereas a report has been submitted to this Court by the Officer in command of the warship "KIANG HAN" of the Republic Navy regarding the capture of the S.S. "KEONG WAI," where a judge has been appointed to take charge of the matter to investigate the facts and circumstances concerning the said ship, to make report thereupon and hand such report together with all the papers and documents in the case to the Procurator with a view to proper actions being taken thereon: And Whereas the Procurator has submitted to this Court an opinion in favor of the condemnation of the said ship as a lawful prize. NOW IT IS HEREBY ORDERED under the Prize Court Rules Article 19 sub-section (1) and (2) that public notice be given for the information of all parties interested in the said ship. TAKE THEREFORE NOTICE that if any person desires to set up any claim in respect of the action to be taken against the said ship, the same shall within thirty clear days from to-date (not later than the EIGHTH day of the SIXTH month in the SEVENTH year of the CHINESE REPUBLIC) file with this Court a Petition in the form prescribed by this Court, in the absence of which judgment will be given by default. Dated this NINTH day of the FIFTH month in the SEVENTH year of the CHINESE REPUBLIC.

By Order,
CHANG TING,
Clerk-in-Charge.

Customs Notification

No. 893.
CUSTOMS HOLIDAYS:
SPRING RACES.

On each day of the Race, i.e. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th, 14th and 15th of May, the Customs House will be opened at 9 a.m. and closed at noon.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 8th May, 1918.

Compradore

Wanted by a firm of strong financial standing, a first-class Compradore for Import and Government Business. Only influential Chinese need apply. Terms most liberal to right man. Apply to Box 241, THE CHINA PRESS.

Say Tai (Tailor) Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters Great Clearance SALE for two weeks only, commencing on Wednesday, May 1st. The whole of our stock of this season's goods must be cleared less 30% for Cash comprising: Serges, Flannels, Tweeds, Cashmeres, sun-proof cloths, Waterproof cloths, Alpaca, Pongees, Drills, Ducks, and sundry goods. All materials are from the best home firms and in the latest designs. Guaranteed fit. Telephone No. 3358.

Say Tai (Tailor)
P. 350/1 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Appreciation

The undersigned wishes to express his very deep appreciation for the timely service Mr. G. Baring of 30 East Seward Road, rendered me when a collision took place on Monday, May 6th, at about 6 p.m. near Bubbling Well Road between my carriage and the tram car.

KEH.

Wanted

WANTED to purchase, parts of, or entire printing equipment suitable for the publication of a daily newspaper. Send offers to C. J. Fox, care of NORTH CHINA STAR, 29 Rue du Baron Gros, Tientsin.

Shanghai Race Club

Spring Race Meeting, 1918.
13th, 14th and 15th May.

TICKETS of ADMISSION have been sent to Members and their wives.

A LIMITED number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 11th May, at a cost of \$10 each.

THE ISSUE of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day, to the unreserved part of the Enclosure only, may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

Price, \$5 each for Gentlemen.
\$3 each for Ladies.
Single Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, \$3 each for Gentlemen.
\$2 each for Ladies.
Tickets for the "Off" Day are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, \$1 each.
Tiffin and Tea Tickets for Members and Grand Stand Ticket-holders only, may be obtained at the Grand Stand on the Race Days.

Price, Tiffin Tickets, \$2 each.
Tea Tickets, \$0.50 each.
The Tiffin interval will be after the Third Race each day.

THE RACES WILL COMMENCE PUNCTUALLY AT 11.30 A.M. EACH DAY.
By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Royal Asiatic Society

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, May 9th, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, will be given by Dr. C. K. EDMUNDS, President of Canton Christian College, on "SOME PHYSICAL FEATURES OF CHINA." The lecture is based upon observations made during the last twelve years as Observer in charge of the Magnetic Survey of China and Mongolia in behalf of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The Meeting is open to the Public.
ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

Change of Address

NOTICE is hereby given that our office will move to the premises known as 41 Kiangse Road, on 10th May, 1918.

TA TAH STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
Shanghai, 7th May, 1918.

BILL SMITH

says:

Business friendships, like social friendships, are based upon intimacy developed by mutual understanding.

Wherever Europeans live there you will find

Gordon's Dry Cocktail Gin

(Square Bottle)

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

The International Recreation Club

NOTICE

Mr. Y. S. DAY has been appointed Secretary of the Club from this day.

The International Recreation Club

Kiangwan Races

43RD GYMKHANA MEETING.

20th May, 1918.

ENTRIES close at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 9th May, 1918 at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

5% Italian Consolidated Loan 1918

Non-convertible till 1931
Price of issue: Liras 95.50
Subscriptions are received by THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK up to the 25th of May, 1918.

Depots are open for the sale of MACHINE-MADE

ICE

at
Hongkew Market
Maloo Market
Wayside Market
62 Avenue Joffre
8 Thorne Road
69 Yangtzepoo Road
6-10 A.M. 4-6 P.M.

10 lbs. ICE will be given in exchange for a METAL CHECK. CHECKS are now on sale at the COMPANY'S OFFICES:
8 Thorne Road
69 Yangtzepoo Road
20 CHECKS PRICE \$4.00

ICE Delivered, 2½ Cents per lb. Arrangements regarding deliveries can only be made through Head Office, 8 THORNE ROAD.

Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

DR. N. L. DOWNS

Surgeon Dentist
Has moved his office to The Yangtze Insurance Building 26 The Bund, 3rd floor. Monday, May 6th.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

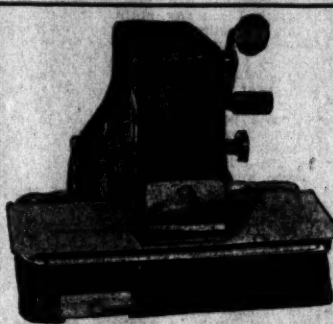
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Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

General Office Phone Central 1860
Chinese Dept. Phone Central 1628

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Shanghai

All Storage Batteries look very much alike, but from the standpoint of efficiency, long life and faithful service, the

Prest-O-Lite

Battery

has a character
all its own

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Cafe Restaurant Trianon

25 AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Corner Rue Montauban)

OPENING

Saturday, May 11th

A special dinner will be served

Music in Attendance

Supper after Theatre hours

A. VAN HERWIJUNE, Proprietor.

ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government

Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMIN"

16966

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

Classified Advertisements

3 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946

To let on 1st floor, large comfortable bedroom with dressing room and bathroom attached; suitable for small family; also, a large cosy attic facing South.

TO LET: Central, overlooking the Bund, a furnished room with balcony; for gentleman, without board. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.

A LADY wishes another lady, (European preferred), to share large room (Central). Expenses to be divided. Apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET: with good board, in American house, Central near Bund. Cool airy double and single bedrooms, good bathroom. For bachelors and married couples. Phone and elevator. Apply 103 Szechuen Road.

FOR RENT: Small flat, three rooms and bath; partially furnished. Western district. Phone West 1295 or apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET: Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate. Apply to 12 Fearon Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: Position by an accountant (American) now employed, thorough knowledge of export and import accounting, can assist or manage office, with local references as to ability and habits, etc. Please apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: June 15th, small detached, unfurnished house, 4 or 5 rooms, French town or Western district. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: Lessons on French, from an efficient teacher. Terms must be reasonable. Gentleman teacher preferred. Please apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.

ENGLISH LESSONS wanted by Russian lady, three hours one week. Please state terms, to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.

ALLIED Gentleman speaking English, French and German desires to exchange conversation with refined Russian gentleman or lady. Replies to Box 225, THE CHINA PRESS.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE SERVICES: Anything you can't buy, or sell, on reasonable terms, or wish to inquire and know something. Apply to Cosmopolitan Exchange, 17 Nanking Road.

A private Dairy under foreign supervision would like a few good customers for pure unskimmed milk at \$1 for 6 large bottles. Apply to Box 167, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from June 1st to September 1st, French town, five roomed house, completely furnished, screened and with tennis court. Apply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET: From June 1st, 3 roomed flat, on the Bund, furnished. Tls. 160.00 rent per month. Apply to The China Realty Company, Ltd. 27 Nanking Road.

HOUSE to let, No. 475 Avenue Joffre, detached house, large living room, dining room, four bedrooms, three modern bathrooms, garden, tennis, garage, etc., from June 1st. Raven Trust Company, Ltd. Telephone 60.

TO LET: Elegant 7 roomed detached residence, best part European district, from July 1st. Rent Tals 110. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubai tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

GODOWNS TO LET

LARGE GODOWN to let, ground floor No. 4A Kiangse Road. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED: Plate or film camera, with good fast lens, double extension preferred. Apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: Cabinet Victrola practically new with 80 recent, well chosen records including the latest dance music. Inspection by appointment. Owner leaving China. Answer at once at Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

CLEVELAND motor-cycle, in perfect order. \$220. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: One large American Safe, Yale combination, (Victor Patent), in good condition. Dimensions: Width 5ft. 1in., Depth 3ft., height 6½ft., weight about 3 tons. May be seen at the Astor House Hotel.

EGGS FOR HATCHING: From imported plymouth Rock chickens. Setting of 15 eggs for \$3.00. 70% guaranteed. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: One second-hand Kerosene Marine motor, 45 H.P., complete, in good condition. Apply to Box 211, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED to purchase, a bull terrier dog, either pup or full grown; must be a thoroughbred. Reply, stating price and particulars, to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.

WHITE LEGHORN eggs, \$3.00 setting, from a good stock of healthy birds. Poultry Farm, 816 Gordon Road, Telephone West 1114.